PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks • Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,37—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1898.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 275	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	X	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,459 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 4th August, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 3rd Aug., calling at Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 6th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 2nd August, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 2nd August, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kiene	5th Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON — MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY — and
CAPE TOWN — SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
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PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD., have been appointed Agents for the Celebrated

ROVER CYCLES.

Manufactured at the Meteor Works, West Orchard, Coventry, late J. K. Starley & Co., Ld.

The following are stocked, and are UP TO DATE in every respect, and are all fitted with Welsh Dunlop Non-slipping Tropical Tyres.

	Weight.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gentleman's Rover	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Light Roadster	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Imperial Road Racer	24½ lbs.	410 0	456 0
Do. New Popular	36 lbs.	300 0	334 0
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Do. Popular	32 lbs.	320 0	356 0

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A LARGE STOCK.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.
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OUR NEW DRUG LIST (just published) shows at a GLANCE the ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS and PRINCIPAL CHANGES of the above Pharmacopœia.

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N.B.—We can supply the preparations of the New Pharmacopœia.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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"THE BEST."

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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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READING AND LONDON.

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ESTABLISHED OVER 65 YEARS.

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SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

On the American System. The casing is of natural polished American Walnut, and is screwed and brass bound. Has 7 octaves; Sympathetic or Overstrung Scale; American system of Dampers, and is constructed with a fine polished Iron Frame throughout.

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FOTHERGILL'S Madonal for Liver.
MUNK'S Balsam for Asthma.
MUNK'S Codlactone for Wasting.
MUNK'S Pulmonicon for Cough.
SQUIBB'S Dysentery Drops for Dysentery.
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PETER'S Brain Panacea for Overwork
HERMIT'S Satarana Salve for Dhobie's Itch.
HERMIT'S Brassicon for Pains.
ST. MARK'S Restorative Beads for the Blood.

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ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

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ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash. Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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LAVENDER WATER.

DISTILLED from the finest Micham Flowers and matured by age.
Without doubt the most refreshing Perfume for this Climate.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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United Kingdom—Weekly.
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The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearnce of goods.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
will be given away GRATIS to
every purchaser of a Bottle
of any one of
JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

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Monograms designed by experienced Artists, Arms, Crests, and Address Dies engraved. Note Paper and Envelopes brilliantly illuminated by hand, in gold and silver, bronze and colours. Visiting Card Plates engraved and Cards printed in one day.

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MAPS, GAMES, PLAYING CARDS,
DESPATCH AND CASH BOXES,
WRITING CASES, POCKET BOOKS,
PURSES, ACCOUNT BOOKS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S.S. "CALEDONIEN" from COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN, etc., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the VICTORIA DOCK, Shed No. 7. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st August, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
NEW PREMISES IN ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
NOW OPEN.

BRANCHES :—AT BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL & POONA.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH DIVIDEND of RUPEES (25) Twenty-five per Share for the half-year ended 30th JUNE, 1898, has been declared and made payable on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd August, 1898, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 27th instant.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS AND CO.,
Agents.

No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 30th July, 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,00).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. [gun-fire], on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.. hereby tender for Rupees..............................of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees.................... Annas..........................for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees..............................and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.

I require the amount in..................................Debentures of Rupees ....each.

(Signature) ....
(Address) ....

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI HURKERE, Widow of SHEWSHANKER BAPUJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

DAYASHANKER OOMIASHANKER of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Executor named in the said Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 16th day of April, 1898.

Messrs. DAYASHANKER OOMIASHUNKER,
Petitioner in person.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF OLD KILN SHED.

Under instructions from K. G. Desai, Esq., L. C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd August, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the old Kiln Shed in the Pottery Workshop in the compound of Sir J. J. School of Art.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
AFTERNOON CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,
ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH, at 5-30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. COLLETTE and the OFFICERS, some Members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will assist the Society.

1. Chorus...................O Lovely May ....E. German.
2. Violin Solo...........Scene de Ballet ....Ch. de Beriot.
   Mr. ANDERSON.
3. Part Songs.......... (Male Voices only) (1) Rest, Dearest Rest..Kucken. (Unaccompanied) (2) A Vintage Song......Mendelssohn. (With String Orchestra)
4. Solo ....La Serenata........................Tosti.
   Miss MOORE.
   Violin Obligato..........Mrs. Collie.
5. Part Song ....The Silent Land ....Gaul. (Female and Male Voices) ....(Unaccompanied)
6. Solo ....Behut dich Gott (Der Trompeter von Sakkingen) ....Nessler.
   Mr. YOUNG.
   (With String Accompaniment)
7. Chorus.................The Miller's Wooing ....Faning. (With String and Wood Wind, Orchestra).

Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Col. MARTIN.

Tickets sold at the door or can be obtained previously at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that in conformity with the provisions of Act 20 of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, I have THIS DAY DROPPED MY NAME and assumed that of "JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY," in lieu thereof.

COWASJEE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

Mazagon Castle, 1st August, 1898.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

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Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

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Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—AXMINSTER PILE CARPETS. These Luxurious Carpets are made seamless with handsome borders, are rich and velvety and unequalled for durability.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE of Major Annesley's Valuable Furniture, English-built Victoria, Horse, Plants, etc., at Colaba, opposite Swiming Bath, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

BROUGHAM and WALER Horse, FOR SALE. Second-hand single-seated Rubber Tires. Horse, rising 8, believed sound, quiet in harness and a good goer. Two sets of Harness, turn out complete, Rs. 1,000. Apply to L. PENNY WINTER, R. A., Malabar Hill.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blues, White, and Pink. Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent MILL MANAGER for an up-country Ring Mill. Apply stating terms to GORDHANDAS KANDAS, care of MOOLJI JAITHA'S Stone Residence, Vithulwady, Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

FURTHER REDUCTION in some of our remaining articles. Our present stock must be cleared to make room for new goods. Great Bargains, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

RECEIVED Intona Organs with 6 Tunes, Rs. 35, Extra Tunes, Rs. 10 per dozen, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

RAIN and CLOUDS do not interfere with our STUDIO PORTRAITURE. Best results produced in Cloudy Weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English on Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JUST received 14 day regulator Clocks, superior make, strikes hours and half hours on a Gong fancy. Warranted for 5 years. Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for summer or Winter season.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 323, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS is to give Notice that Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN has been APPOINTED ENGINEER and MANAGER of the Bombay Gas Company, and will assume charge on 1st August, 1898.

LOUIS PENNY, M. INST. C. E.,
Engineer and Manager, Bombay Gas Co., Ld.

Bombay, 30th July, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 121 OF 1897.

VASSANJEE MUNJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaun Back Road, outside the Fort.....................................Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

RAGHUNATH MUKUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort..Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1897, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, viz.:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86, together with Gymkhana Hotel Bungalow and out houses standing thereon, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows:—On the East and North by the property of Rastomjee Sorabjee Kharas; on the South by the property of Dinshaw Shapurjee Dallas, on the West by the portion of plots Nos. 25 and 26 hereinafter described, which premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant Raghunath Mukund and his tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86 and known as plots 25 and 26, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows:—On the East and South by the premises belonging to the said defendant hereinbefore, firstly described, on the West by the passage and beyond it by the property of Rastomjee Sorabjee Kharas, on the North by the property of Dinsha Shapoorji Dallas, which premises are now in the possession of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land forming portion of Survey No. 98, measuring East to West 665 feet in length, and North to South 631 feet in breath, being 10 Acres in area, situate at Tungerli, Maval Taluka, Vadgaon Tukdi, Poona Zilla, and bounded as follows:—On the East, South and West by the property of Dhondujir Guru Arjungir Gosawi, and on the North by the property of Chinta Gangadhar Vadekar, together with passage 10 feet by 152½ feet, on the South side thereof, which premises were formerly in the possession of Robert Frederick and William Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land being survey No. 5, containing by admeasurement 6171 square yards, situate on the West side of the Lanowli Bazaar Road, at Lanowli Taluka, Maval Tukdi, Vadgaon Zillan, Poona, with the bungalow and out houses standing thereon bearing Municipal No. , and bounded on the East by the property of the Railway Company, on the West by the property of Temuljee Shett, North by the Bazaar Road, South by the property of Sadoba Patel, which premises formerly were in the occupation of Robert Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 18th day of June, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinchvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's bow.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 11-28m., 11-32a. Low water, 4-37m., 5-30a.
Bombay Millowner's Association, annual meeting 4 p.m.
Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Press Company, Meadow Street, 4 p.m.
Khangaum Cotton Press Company, Meadow Street, 4-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Literary Society, Apollo Bunder, Phonograph Exhibition, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5.45 p.m.

POLO.—5 p.m.—Colour—Thesiger, Fischer, Lock, Graham, vs. White—Benson, Birkett, Savile, Strick, and Fairclough.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance 131, admissions 1,508, prevailing diseases, fever and diarrhœa.

MISSING SWORD.—Lieutenant H. J. Cotton, 9th Bombay Infantry, has reported to the police that while driving in victoria No. 181 between Victoria Terminus and the Marine Lines on Sunday morning last, he lost his sword, somewhere on the road.

A SUCCESSFUL BOMBAY SCHOLAR.—Dr. Raghavendrarow is now on the eve of his return to Bombay as a "Research Scholar." In his letter to his relatives received this week he informs them that he will start at the end of this month (July) so as to be able to reach Bombay early about the end of August. Dr. Raghavendrarow has lately been awarded £20 for his labours, "in comparing the Physiological actions and the chemical constitution of Conine and Piperidui by the Royal Society of London."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	City Sights	Czibulka
Song-(Euphonion Solo)	By the Fountain	Stephen Adams
Selection	Romeo E Giulietta	Gounod
Valse	Etincelles	Waldteufel
Selection (No. 2)	Nabucco	Verdi
Polka Francaise	Tanz Parole	Fetras

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—A Coroner' inquiry was held yesterday at the morgue on view of the body of one Luximon Amaji, aged eighteen years a labourer, employed at the Army and Navy Stores premises, now being rebuilt near the Watson's Esplanade Hotel. The deceased was at work on a scaffolding erected about the building, when a stone accidentally fell on his head from the fourth floor, causing serious injuries and knocking him down to the ground. He was placed in a gharry and was being conveyed to the hospital, when he died on the road and his body was removed to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

BAZAAR.—A bazaar will be held in aid of St. John's Mission, Umarkadi, in the Frere Fletcher School, Esplanade—near Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Buildings, on Friday next from 4 to 7 p. m. and on Saturday the 6th idem from 4 to 8 p.m. The following ladies have kindly promised to preside at stalls:—Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Meyer, in charge of the Refreshment Stalls. The Misses Dumayne, Mrs. Dean, in charge of the Fancy Stall. And other stalls by the children of the Church Schools, helped by their friends. During the sale a concert will be held, at which Madame Lily Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Dove, Mr. Ben De Freece, and other ladies and gentlemen have promised to assist.

SUICIDE OF A MENDICANT WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner held an inquiry yesterday at Chinch Bunder Road, touching the death of Lalbai, a mendicant woman, aged sixty years, residing in the Khoja Jamatkhana. Deceased was slightly deranged in her mind and used to wander about. She received Rs. 4 per month from the Jamatkhana but spent most of the money in purchasing opium. About midnight on Sunday Lalbai was seen walking about the "Choke" of the Jamatkhana and on the following morning the store-keeper noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the well in the compound of the Jamatkhana. The police were informed and the body was removed. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DROWNED IN A POND.—About 6 o'clock on Sunday evening a policeman doing duty in Gilder Street, noticed the dead body of a Hindu man name unknown lying in the pond near the Soonderdas Mill. He was lying on his face which was in water, while his legs were out of water. A report was made to Inspector Conen, who came and removed the body life being extinct. Deceased appeared to be a Ghatee of about forty years of age. The body was emaciated and dressed in a pyran and a piece of rag tied round the head. The police inquiries showed that about noon on the same day deceased was seen drinking water at a standpipe in the same locality. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at Gilder Steet, on view of the body, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR KHOJA WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Messrs. Vulleybhoy Peerbhoy and Dost Mahomed Peerbhoy, J.P., have established a charitable dispensary for the benefit of their own, the Khoja community at Pallo Gulley, which was formally opened yesterday in the presence of the Mukhi, Kamadia, and about two hundred Khoja gentlemen. The proper opening ceremony will be performed when his Highness Agakhan returns to Bombay. Those present highly appreciated this benevolent act of the two brothers, and congratulated them on behalf of the community. The Kamadia specially thanked the two brothers on behalf of the community for the good work undertaken by them. Dr. Frenny Murzban, M.D., is the Hon. Physician in charge of the dispensary, and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed the hon secretary.

FATALLY INJURED BY FALLING FROM A TREE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Tardeo Road by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Alka Maneck, aged twenty-five years, a fitter employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel and residing with his parents at Tardeo. In the evening about twenty days ago deceased went up a tamarind tree which was about fifty paces away from the hut, to pluck leaves for his goat, and as he was climbing it, his hands slipped and he fell down striking his forehead against the trunk of the tree, sustaining abrasions on his chin and left eyebrow. He was treated at home and continued to attend his work until about a week ago, when Alka showed symptoms of tetanus. His father kept him at home and tried some household remedies but as the stiffness in the jaws and neck did not abate, deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where the tetanic spasms increased in severity. Deceased refused to stay in the hospital and his father brought him home where he died on Sunday. A verdict of death from tetanus following the accident was returned by the jury.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF MAHOMED.—The annual celebration in connection with the birth and death of Mahomed took place, under the auspices of the Mahomedan Club, in the Anjuman-i-Islam last evening. The compound of the premises was decorated with flags and bunting, and the upper assembly-hall was tastefully beautified with ever greens and festoons of flowers. There was a fair attendance of leading Mahomedan gentlemen of different sects; and the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee presided. A choir of Mahomedan boys, especially trained, having gone through the recitations relating to the birth of the prophet and the excellence of the religion he propagated, the chairman, addressing the assembly in the Urdu language, thanked them for the honour done in calling him to the chair, remarking that the lessons inculcated by his distinguished predecessors in the same chair in past years must have impressed upon their minds the wisdom of advancing in the affairs of life. Mr. Budrudin reiterated the same lesson urging his co-religionists to go forward in the world for not to advance was to retrograde. He instanced the present state of China and Japan to show how the former had, for want of progress, been reduced to an effete condition, while the latter had, by its rapid advance in arts and science, gained the admiration of the world. The distribution of tea and other refreshments brought the proceedings to a close.

MILL ENGINE BOILER AND GEARING.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of a Gujarati work on "Mill Engine Boiler and Gearing" by Mr. Fakirjee Eduljee Bharucha, L. M. E., the engineer of the Rajnagar Mills of Ahmedabad. It is an exhaustive treatise on the subject, and though well adapted to the needs of beginners studying for the Bombay Boiler Act Examinations, it is none the less useful as a work of reference for engineers, mill-managers, mill-owners, and others engaged in manufacturing industries. One cannot become a successful engineer without acquiring a sound knowledge of engineering, both practical and theoretical, and it is the aim and object of the V. J. Technical Institute to turn out practical men well grounded in the theory of the subject. The author of this book was one of the first to pass from the Institute, and he has turned the knowledge he acquired there to good account by continuing his studies and giving the benefit of his practical experience to others by means of this publication. The principles of the subject are explained in a clear and concise manner so as to be easily intelligible even to a beginner, or to a mill-owner, without a knowledge of engineering. There are separate chapters on building tall chimneys, setting boilers and economisers, erection work of engines and shafting, &c. It contains full information on valve setting, saving in fuel, and diagrams, which is likely to prove very useful to engineers. There is also a special chapter on mill engines, in which the author has described at great length, with very large and elegant illustrations some of the largest and most modern mill-engines of the Bombay and up-country cotton mills. The frontispiece, showing the arrangement of boilers economisers and chimney, is a beautiful chromolitho, and is a rare work of art, specially in Gujarati publications. The book is dedicated to the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nasherwanjee Wadia, C. I. E., in appreciation of the deep interest he takes in promoting the cause of technical education in India, and his energetic endeavours to improve and elevate the condition of the poor mill-hands. We believe the work is of sufficient interest to merit the patronage of our wealthy mill-owners, engineers, managers and others, who are in a position to support such a welcome addition to Gujarati literature.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE PROPRIETOR OF THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE TRIAL AT BARODA.

SINCE Monday week the Sessions Court at Baroda, presided over by Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, has been engaged in the trial of a rather remarkable case of dacoity, abduction, and kidnapping. The accused are Mr. Dayashanker Vasanji, proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, and of the Gujarati Theatrical Co., and Moogatial, an actor in the same company. They are charged with the above-mentioned offences, at the instance of one Bechar Mouji, a Brahmin of Amreli, who alleges that the two accused, in company with 15 or 20 other persons, all armed, entered his house and forcibly took away his wife Itcha, a girl of eleven years, and carried away everything from the house including ornaments worth about Rs. 1,000. The first accused, Mr. Dayashanker, being well-known, not only in the native community of Bombay, but also throughout Gujerat and Kathiawar, the case has created quite a sensation, and the proceedings are daily watched by a crowded court.

Mr. Markunde N. Mehta, M. A., LL. B., Pleader, conducts the case on behalf of the prosecution; while Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, solicitors, defends the accused.

The complainant, in his evidence, stated that, in June, 1897, he was married to one Itcha Gowri, who was a near relative of the first accused. After marriage he lived with his mother-in-law and carried on the household at his own expense. The accused Dayashanker never approved of the marriage, and was opposed to it, as he wanted to give the girl in marriage to another person. On the 4th December last, at about 9-30 p. m., Vithal Jamadar, of the Amreli police, called at his house and asked him to accompany him. The complainant did so, and was eventually taken to the police station and detained there till six o'clock the next morning. On his return he found his house open and his wife and mother-in-law missing. On certain information given him afterwards by his mother-in-law, his brothers and parents and neighbours he filed a complaint against the accused and seven others, charging them with having committed dacoity and abducted his minor wife. The other seven persons charged, being subjects of the Junagadh State had not yet been extradited. The complainant also stated that the crime had been committed with the assistance and connivance of the Amreli police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan, the witness said he was not married secretly, and persons from Amreli as well as the neighbouring villages were present at the ceremony. In his evidence before the magistrates of Amreli and Baroda he had not stated that his was a secret marriage. If any such statements appeared on the records, they were false and inserted by the courts. Jugjiwan, was the officiating priest. He was not informed of the marriage before hand, but he performed the ceremony, as he happened to come to the village on that day. In his depositions before the lower courts he had not said that he had spoken to Jugjiwan four days before the marriage and had asked him to perform the ceremony, which was going to be kept secret. If any such statements appeared on record they were falsely inserted by the lower courts. A band was in attendance at the marriage. The bride was given away by a boy of five. He earned his living by begging. Every year he was able to lay by Rs. 250. Personally he knew nothing of the circumstances under which his wife was taken away. To prove his case he had to rely on the evidence of his witnesses. He knew that a warrant was out from the Junagad Court for his arrest on a charge of kidnapping the same girl. Mr. Taleyarkhan then put in three previous depositions of the witness, in which he had made statements directly contradicting his evidence in the Sessions court.

Four Mahomedans, examined by the prosecution, said they were all tonga-wallas of Amreli. On the night of 4th December last they drove the two accused, the girl Itcha, her mother Parvatti, and several other persons from Amreli to Chittal station. The fare was paid by the first accused. The girl Itcha with others left Chittal by the Junagad train, and Parvatti, her mother, and accused Dayashanker remained on the station to catch the train for Bombay.

Cross-examined: They did not see arms in the hand of any one. The women were not crying. Nobody used any force.

Raliat, Harishankar, Mohan and Parvatti, the mother, brothers, and mother-in-law, respectively of the complainant were next examined and they gave evidence to show that complainant was married to Itcha, and that the accused and others forcibly took away Itcha and her mother Parvatti. These witnesses, as well as two others, were all subjected to a long or searching cross-examination, and several of their previous statements were put in as against their evidence in the Sessions Court.

The girl Itcha was the last witness examined for the prosecution, and she stated that she was never married to the complainant or any other person. On the 4th December last, Dayashanker came to her house with several male and female relatives of his and they all persuaded her mother to go with them and she consented. No force was used and she with her mother went willingly with the accused. Neither the accused nor anybody else had any arms with him.

The accused Dayashankar, in his statement to the Court, said the charges against him were all false. He did go to Amreli on the 4th December, but went there at the special request of his aunt, Itcha's grandmother. He was accompanied by his relatives, and on their persuasion Parvatti and Itcha both accompanied them willingly. No force was used.

The learned pleader for the prosecution then briefly summed up his case, after which Mr. Taleyarkhan commenced to address the court. The proceedings not being over by six o'clock the case was adjourned till Wednesday next, when counsel for the defence will resume his address. The trial has already occupied one week.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

DURANT'S PAPERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and presented an application in the matter in which Clive Durant has charged him with stealing and destroying certain papers belonging to him. After making a number of allegations in regard to Durant's character and citing extracts from the "Madras Mail" in support of some of them, the applicant expressed his belief that Durant did not intend to proceed with the charges because he was afraid of being exposed in cross-examination and his object seemed to be to keep the accusation hanging upon the applicant. He, therefore, prayed that Durant should be compelled to proceed with the charges or in default they might be dismissed. The magistrate said he would issue a notice on Durant to show cause why he should not proceed with the case at once, by paying the usual fees, or why his information should not be struck off for want of prosecution. As regarded the point raised by Mr. Sealy the other day that under the Court Fees Act no fees were leviable on process issued for cognisable offences, the magistrate explained that section 57 of the Presidency Magistrates Act specifically provided the levying of the summons-fees now in vogue in the Police Courts.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THERE was a fair muster on Saturday afternoon, the 30th July, for the shoot at 200 and 300 yards, and some good scores were made. Rain threatened to spoil the sport at the last distance. Lce. Corpl. Herbert headed the scores at both distances, with 27 and 24 respectively. The full scores are:—

7th Competition.

Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vol	27a
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	25b
1st Class P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	24c
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt P I Jackson, 2nd Shropshire L Infy	24
C P O A Pinager, Royal Navy	22
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21
C P O, W Underdown, Royal Navy	20
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	20
1st Class P O F Fisher, Royal Navy	20
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lieut T Legat, Ordnance Dept	11

a Winner of 1st Spoon, b handicapped 2 points, and c winner of 2nd Spoon.

8th Competition.

Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vol	24a
Sergt P J Jackson, 1st Shropshire L Infy	22b
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21
1st Class P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	20
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	19
1st Class P O F Fisher, Royal Navy	19
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	18
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
C P O W Underdown, Royal Navy	17
C P O A Pinegar, Royal Navy	15
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	13
Lieut T Legat, Ordnance Dept	12

a Handicapped 2 points winner of 1st Spoon, and b Handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd Spoon.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE F. Rubattino S. N. Co's s s D. Balduino, Commander D. Georges, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa, experienced from Aden to Socotra moderate westerly wind and sea, from thence to long. 64° E. strong monsoon and heavy sea, and then to port moderate south-west wind and sea.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE report of the Committee of this Association for the year 1897, is to be presented to the meeting this afternoon, states:—

Although the previous Committee's report was written at a period of intense depression, with plague rampant in the city and suburbs, and the greater number of our cotton mills practically at a standstill for want of labour, yet the year 1896, with which it dealt, was, on the whole, satisfactory, as up to the end of that year the effects of the epidemic had not become fully apparent, labour was still fairly plentiful and an excellent demand had existed in the further East for the production of our mills. With the turn of the year, however, a very rapid change came over the position; mill hands left the city by thousands weekly and for the first four months, of 1897, in the majority of cases perhaps even during the first six months, the machinery of Spinning and Weaving Mills alike was kept turning more to prevent the damage resulting from actual standing than from any possible financial advantage to be obtained from the yarn and goods produced. Agents and owners, moreover, were exceedingly anxious that no hands willing to work should be refused employment, and with, a loyalty to the industry and the work-people depending thereon, which the general public perhaps have neither understood nor credited, wages were steadily paid to all who were willing to put in an appearance, although it would have been undoubtedly to the monetary advantage of employers to have closed their mills entirely during at least four months out of the first half-year of 1897. Towards the month of May, with the abatement of the plague, assisted perhaps by the exhaustion of their resources, hands began to return to the city, and when the annual meeting of this Association was held in July with the plague almost entirely absent from the health returns of the city—stamped out as people fondly believed—millowners were warranted in forming a decidedly cheerful estimate of the situation, present and future. This hopeful condition of affairs, however, proved of but short duration. In August and September plague seizures began to get more frequent, and in October the most optimistic were compelled to admit that a recrudescence of the epidemic was rapidly being established. How it steadily gained in strength, week by week, until the death figures quite eclipsed the records of the worst period of 1897, is a matter of recent notoriety; but one ray of hope was apparent for the industry in the fact that the working population—partly no doubt from their increased familiarity with the disease and largely owing to the difficulties placed in the way of travellers by a strict system of quarantine, both local and in the mofussil—exhibited much less alarm than formerly; and while a very large number of them undoubtedly left the island, the exodus never assumed the overwhelming proportions of the previous year; and at the worst it may be estimated that the attendance of hands at the mills did not fall below a half to five-eights of the normal numbers. This of course was bad enough, and for the time being prohibited all possibility of profitable working, more especially as some portions of these hands were only retained by the adoption of the baneful system of paying daily wages. By some people it is held that the reduced production thus enforced was not without compensating advantages, for towards the end of 1897 and the beginning of 1898, the consuming markets of the further East, gorged by the heavy shipments of 1896, became exceedingly depressed, and but for the limitation of supplies brought about by the effects of the plague, it is difficult to estimate what point of depression and disaster might have been attained. Cheap cotton has also been a redeeming feature in the general situation, and those mills largely sold ahead—as many unquestionably were—have been able to make fair returns to their shareholders for 1897. Many of them, however, less fortunate, showed an absolute loss on the year's operations; and it is to be feared that the first six months of 1898 will show a less favourable average than even 1897.

GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

The adverse influences which the industry has had to contend with has naturally exercised a prohibitive effect on mill extension in Bombay, and while the actual number of mills show an increase, the annual return made up by the Association shows only a fractional increase in the number of spindles and a slight actual decrease in the number of looms at work. Throughout the rest of India, however, cotton mill extension was considerable, the number erected and in course of erection being increased by 14 mills with 131,570 spindles. This proportion necessarily shows that the mills added have generally been of very small size, a considerable number being in Ahmedabad where the competition recently has become exceedingly keen.

As a natural result of the state of things which your Committee has had to report, there has been a very decided retrograde movement in the exports of our mill products. From the table giving the comparative exports of country-made yarn to China and Japan, it is apparent that there is a falling off of no less than 111,624 bales as compared with the previous year, or a decrease of 23·6 per cent. It is difficult to apportion the exact bearing of the two different influences accounting for this reduction. The contracted outturn resulting from the prevalence of the plague may no doubt be accepted as the proximate cause; but as mentioned previously there can be no question that had our mills been working to the utmost extent of their capacity, the flooding of the Chinese markets would necessarily have led to a material reduction in our exports.

As regards country-made piece-goods, the record is unfortunately still more discouraging; the total exhibits a reduction of no less than 5,610,092 yards, or a drop of 64·7 per cent. as compared with 1896. A glance at the comparative table shows that the export of piece-goods has always been of a fitful character. After maintaining an average of about 2 3-4 millions of yards for some years, it suddenly sprang up to nearly 16 millions in 1888.] In the six following years the average receded to about 5,400,000 yards to be succeeded in 1895 by slightly over 10 millions, since which we have again apparently entered on the down grade.

The increased production of cotton yarns in China and Japan is not making itself apparent by any falling off in the exports from the United Kingdom to these countries: on the contrary, 1897, as compared with 1896, shows an increase of 7·9 per cent. England, however, has not held her own in piece-goods, as during 1897 there was a decreased export of 109, 261, 700 yards, equal to 16·8 per cent.

IMPORTATION OF LABOUR FOR THE MILLS.

Messrs. Tata & Sons, who had taken the initiative in this matter some years ago, again approached the Association in May last with the view of obtaining its co-operation, and at the monthly meeting held on 1st June 1897 the Committee, after a lengthened discussion, decided to appoint a Standing Sub-Committee—consisting of Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. D. J. Tata, Mr. D. C. Shroff, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Mr. Dharamsi Soonderdas, and Mr. Sassoon J. David—with full powers to arrange for the experimental importation of labour from the North-West Provinces and other parts of India, the sum of Rs. 3,000 being at the same time placed at their disposal for such expenses as might be incurred in the furtherance of this object.

The Sub-Committee soon after set to work, and spent much time and labour in drawing up the form of agreement and contract to be entered into with the hands to be employed, as also a power of attorney to be given to the Travelling Agent on behalf of the mills requiring foreign labour. These documents, after several meetings and interviews, were settled by the Association's solicitors, and at a later date the Committee appointed Mr. Cowasjee D. Moola for the purpose of proceeding up-country and sending hands to Bombay for the various mills, the agents of each of which had undertaken to engage five families not exceeding 25 workers.

The Agent left Bombay on 16th September with instructions to proceed first to Nagpur and the surrounding districts. Having visited all the likely centres in the central provinces during his five weeks stay there, Mr. Moolla was only able to engage 114 people at the rates fixed by the Sub-Committee. He reported it impossible to find more hands owing to the class of people—Kosti Mahars—who were agreeable to proceed to Bombay not being suitable for employment in the mills here, and enquiries made by the Sub-Committee showed that such hands were not required in Bombay. The Agent then proceeded to Cawnpore and the neighbouring districts. There too he had difficulty in finding work-people owing to the comparatively higher wages earned as compared with what was offered in the Bombay mills, as also to the objection of the natives in the North-West Provinces to proceed to Bombay with their families. The Agent having communicated with the Association in the matter, the Sub-Committee addressed the Agents and owners of the mills previously mentioned, pointing out that the Travelling Agent found himself unable to engage any more hands at the rates fixed by the Sub-Committee, with the exception of about a hundred at possibly slightly under those figures, and requesting that mills who were desirous of obtaining hands at enhanced rates should notify their wishes within a week. The replies received indicated that millowners were not desirous of offering higher rates, and at a further meeting of the Sub-Committee held on 29th November it was decided that, in view of the difficulties experienced by the Agent in finding hands in large numbers, the scheme should be brought to a close. It was accordingly decided to withdraw the Agent as from 1st December 1897, at the same time instructing him to despatch 50 out of the 100 hands who were actually prepared to proceed to, and take service in, Bombay, and with whom he had practically contracted for employment.

The Committee have to record that the experience of agents who imported hands has been somewhat unfavourable, as the men had, in many cases, refused to work at the wages laid down in the agreement and left their employment.

CHARGES FOR HALALCORE SERVICE.

The arrangement which was come to in 1896 between the Municipality and the Association with reference to the levy of a special halalcore tax on mills, led to further correspondence between the Commissioner and the Committee during the year and has resulted in a satisfactory readjustment of the charges both as regards the rate per head per annum of the hands employed and the rebate to be allowed for water used for flushing the closets of mills served by drains. With respect to the former it has been agreed that the charge shall be one rupee per head of the daily average attendance of hands in each mill, such attendance to be based upon the daily average of the six months preceding. That where the charge on the basis of one rupee per head falls below what the Municipality would be entitled to under the rate of 3 per cent. on the rateable value, the latter basis shall be proceeded on in computing the halalcore charge. The above charges are not to cover the halalcore service to buildings owned or rented by mills for the accommodation of their managers, engineers, or any other employes.

With respect to mills, the latrines of which being on the water-carriage system are flushed by Municipal water supplied through separate metred connections, it has been decided that such concerns shall receive credit against the general water tax bills for the quantity of water used for the flushing of the said latrines at whatever rate the water may have been supplied to the particular mill in question, but a quantity of two gallons per head per working day shall be fixed as the maximum for which credit shall be given by the Municipality. Mills the latrines of which are on the water-carriage system and are flushed by Municipal water but have no separate metred connections, shall not receive credit for water used for the flushing of such latrines unless within three months from the 2nd March 1898 they shall obtain separate metred connections; but if they do this they shall from the present time and until such connections are made receive credit against their general water tax bills at the rate of two gallons per head per working day. Mills connected with Municipal sewers, but the latrines of which are flushed by water supplied from the mills' own tanks and not from Municipal mains, shall receive no allowance unless and until the Mills obtain from the Municipality separate water connections for the said latrines.

PAYMENT OF DAILY WAGES TO MILL-HANDS.

The efforts of the Committee to discourage the payment of daily wages to mill-hands were continued during the year, owing to the practice having been again resorted to by various mills on account of the paucity of hands brought about by the plague and the exodus of the labouring classes. In the middle of April 1897, however, a marked improvement having taken place in the mortality, mill-hands commenced to return to Bombay in large numbers, and the Committee being of opinion that the time had then arrived for mills to resume monthly instead of daily wages, decided to convene a general meeting of Agents and owners to consider the subject. The meeting took place on the 11th May 1897, and after a long discussion it was unanimously resolved that "on and after 1st June 1897 the payment of daily wages to mill-hands be discontinued; that a bonus may be paid daily by such millowners as may desire to do so, but the maximum is in no instance to exceed 5 annas per day for male adults, 2 annas for women, 2 annas for full-timers (boys), and one anna for half timers; this scale of bonus to continue in force until the next meeting of the Association." Later in the year Agents and owners were again consulted as to discontinuing the system of paying bonuses to mill-hands, and in response to a circular addressed to them, 66 out of 69 mills working in Bombay agree to support a resolution passed by the Committee that such payments be not made on and after 1st October 1897.

FIRE INSURANCE ON MILLS.

Addressing the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents in May last, the Committee invited attention to an amendment of the Fire Insurance Tariff Regulations in which the definition of "fire-proof building" had been so altered that godowns and other structures—brick and chunam built with corrugated iron roofing—which were previously treated as fire-proof, were now classed as non-fire-proof and rated accordingly. The effect of this alteration having been to double the rates of insurance premia on godowns which were constructed on fire-proof lines in accordance with the old Tariff, the Committee asked that the matter should be reconsidered with the view to the old definition being restored in the Tariff Regulations.

In the reply received, the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents stated that the intention, when the suspended definition of fire proofing was framed, was that it should apply to buildings having masonry roofs, but as this was not made sufficiently clear a custom had sprung up in Bombay of treating godowns with iron roofs as being fire proof, adding that the new definition made the matter clear and that it was unlikely the rates would be altered.

The Committee again approached the Association on the subject, but they regret to say their representations have not met with success. Reverting to the previous correspondence regarding the enhanced rates for mills in the mofussil, the Committee were informed in August last by the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents that a new tariff had been issued for these risks, the additional rates previously fixed having been reduced from 50 per cent. above the Bombay rates to from 25 to 35 per cent., except in the case of mills which had not been provided with such appliances as would entitle them to a discount of 5 per cent., adding that these mills would be charged an addition of 25 per. cent., on the new rates.

The Association is also indebted to Government for a copy of the Report on the working of the Indian Cotton Duties Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1896-97, from which the following information is extracted:—Excise duty at 3 1-2 per cent. was levied during the year under Act II of 1896 upon the woven cotton goods manufactured in 49 weaving mills and 3 hosiery factories. Returns of production were also submitted by 52 spinning mills under Section 8 (1) of the Act. The total production of yarn was 382,132,544 lbs., that of woven goods 67,023,766 lbs., and that of hosiery 26,327 1-3 dozen. The outturn was affected by the dulness of trade throughout the year by the large stocks already in hand, and above all by the plague in Bombay, which frightened away both mill-hands and cloth dealers. Nevertheless, the collections on account of duty amounted Rs. 8,89,672 or Rs. 16,672 more than the revised estimate, a falling-off in Bombay being more than balanced by increased receipts in the mofussil. The introduction of the new Act was attended with many difficulties, which were only gradually overcome, but since October last the duty had been collected with regularity and without serious pressure. An improved classification of goods for duty was introduced from February 13th, 1897, with the sanction of the Government of India. Before the close of the year about four-fifths of the stocks entitled to exemption under Section 41 of the Act were passed out of the mills, leaving a balance of 3.079 362 lbs, in hand. Of the year's outturn of woven goods, 8,825,460 lbs. were exempted on export, and drawbacks amounting to Rs. 20,091 were also granted. Further, Rs. 4,714 were allowed as drawback on yarn on which duty had been paid under Act XVII of 1894.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Reference was made in the report for last year to the complaints received by the Association from the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality in connection with the nuisance caused by certain mills owing to the dense smoke issuing from their chimneys. During the twelve months under review, the Municipal authorities had again, on several occasions to bring this matter to the Committee's notice instancing various mills and pointing out that the nuisance was not only confined to the smoke but to the dust and fluff, which was allowed to issue from the blow-room in such volume as to cause serious inconvenience and annoyance to residents in the immediate neighbourhood.

Having in each case addressed the Agents and Owners concerned, the Committee are glad to say that steps were immediately taken to abate the nuisance complained of.

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

The attention of the Association having been called to a draft notification, published by Government in the Official Gazette, under date of 22nd January 1897, by which it was proposed to vary the rules made under Section 35 (*a*) of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, for setting the duties of inspectors with respect to the inspection of steam boilers, the Committee, after a careful examination of the modifications proposed, addressed Government respectfully pointing out that the substitution of the co-efficients in clase 2 (*c*) from 7,500 and 15,000 to 8.000 and 16.000 respectively, and in clause 4 from 8,000 and 4,000, to 9.000 and 4,500 respectively, did not meet with the approval of mill-owners, and requsting that Government might be pleased to eliminate this portion of the proposed amendment when it came under consideration again.

STOCKS OF YARN IN CHINA.

At a meeting of the Chinese merchants dealing in Indian yarn held at Hongkong on the 30th November last, it was unanimously resolved, after fully considering the then position of the yarn trade in that market as well as in Shanghai, in connection with the question of the excessive and disproportionately heavy supplies that had been pouring in, and the position of the country markets in relation to the question of the financial stringency prevailing all over the country, to send the following telegraphic message to this Association, advocating, as a remedial measure against over-supply, short hours' work by the cotton mills in Bombay:—"Chinese merchants' meeting unanimously advocate mills working short time. Excessive over-supply Hongkong, Shanghai, Unsold 60,000,25,000 respectively. Interfering clearances. Recommend strongly above for trade interests."

On receipt of this telegram the matter received prompt attention, but, after very careful consideration, the Committee could not see their way to supporting the China merchants, and the following telegram was accordingly despatched in reply:—Present position prohibits adoption short time Improving local trade owing big grain crops points to reduced yarn shipments.

INCOME-TAX ON THE PROFITS OF MILL COMPANIES.

With reference to the correspondence on this subject which appeared in last year's report, the Committee were able to ascertain from the Income Tax Collector in August last the decision arrived at by Government in the matter. In a letter addressed to the Association on the 14th of that month, the Income Tax Officer intimated that Government had been pleased to rule that in determining the net profits of cotton mills and other joint-stock companies for the purposes of income-tax assessment, deductions should not be allowed on account of Municipal halalcore tax or on account of depreciation in the value of buildings owned by companies.

PROGRESS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN INDIA.

In the Appendix will be found the Annual Statement published by the Association showing the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1897. On that date there were 145 mills actually at work in all parts of the country as compared with 145 on 30th June 1896. In addition to these there were 36 concerns projected and in course of erection during the same period, the major portion being in Bombay and the Presidency.

It will be noticed that while Bombay City alone had 75 mills at work against 71 in the previous year, the total spindle power had only increased by 1,102; there was a slight falling off in the number of looms, and a material decrease in the quantity of cotton consumed as well as in the number of hands employed.

The figures are as follows both for Bombay and all India:—

		No of Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Consumption of Cotton (bales.)	Hands employed.
Bombay	1896	71	21,86,323	21,335	8,49,678	78,455
	1897	75	21,87,425	21,257	7,02,756	69,530
All India	1896	155	39,32,946	37,270	14,09,318	1,45,432
	1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	13,00,936	1,44,335

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	50	33	50	90	51	49	47	33
Monday, August 1st	0	28	0	50	0	13	0	53
Total	50	61	51	40	51	62	48	26
Total fall to August 1st, 1897	44	97	44	93	46	95	44	95
Total fall to August 1st, 1896	66	50	66	39	71	69	65	21

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	129	42
On the 30th July 1898	2	90
Total	132	32

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING J.-R. RAILWAY.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 31st July 1898.

	Bhavnagar Para. In.	Cts.	Dhola. In.	Cts.	Jetalsar. In.	Cts.
Previous total	18	34	9	0	12	4
30th July	0	46	0	0	0	10
Total	18	80	9	0	12	14

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·414	ESE	1	90·6	80·6	81	...	12·77	+1·08
Sirsa	29·439	SE	2	93·8	?	79	0·24	*5·12	−1·51
Delhi	29·443	ESE	5	88·2	77·9	89	0·04	6·59	−6·38
Agra	29·408	NW	3	83·0	79·4	95	0·07	7·77	−6·63
Cawnpore	29·372	Calm	1	86·3	78·6	100	2·25	18·72	—
Allahabad	29·422	SSW	4	84·6	78·3	87	0·27	19·87	+1·53
Jhansi	29·426	W	3	85·1	76·2	87	0·38	20·0	+2·78
Jacobabad	29·378	S	3	104·4	85·5	64	...	2·90	+1·42
Karachi	29·509	WSW	14	88·4	80·0	77	...	2·17	−1·92
Jeypore	29·475	W	5	88·6	75·4	89	0·15	13·34	+1·09
Ajmere	29·504	W	11	88·4	76·6	88	...	7·50	−2·39
Deesa	29·530	W	11	88·7	76·5	89	...	13·03	+0·48
Ahmedabad	29·565	SSW	2	85·7	76·6	88	0·32	21·74	—
Bhuj	29·537	W	22	87·8	74·9	75	...	10·33	+1·37
Rajkot	29·574	W	25	90·4	76·6	?	...	8·05	−10·42
Ghadechi	29·577	SW	18	87·0	77·8	85	...	17·49	...
Veraval	29·595	W	16	81·5	78·8	88	0·02	7·42	...
Neemuch	29·552	W	4	80·8	70·6	87	0·12	11·46	−2·98
Indore	29·571	W	6	77·8	72·6	95	0·01	22·10	+6·56
Saugor	29·495	W	9	77·7	72·6	93	1·33	†19·28	+16·15
Jubulpore	29·487	WSW	7	82·4	72·6	95	0·95	33·09	+2·36
Hoshangabad	29·541	SW	4	82·2	74·2	93	0·49	32·17	+5·75
Khandwa	29·587	W	16	80·2	74·6	88	0·17	12·62	−2·39
Raipur	29·519	SSW	10	84·3	75·1	83	...	24·19	−0·56
Nagpur	29·557	WSW	19	86·3	74·6	82	...	26·39	+2·51
Amraoti	29·588	WNW	14	80·6	71·8	97	0·14	13·87	−3·86
Akola	29·585	W	4	83·0	73·2	94	0·15	13·24	−3·33
Surat	29·587	W	8	83·5	73·1	85	0·11	24·58	−4·07
Malegaon	29·619	Calm	8	75·3	72·1	96	2·51	10·84	+1·32
Bombay	29·645	W	21	82·0	77·0	90	0·29	47·96	+0·91
Poona	29·658	WSW	21	75·6	70·9	88	0·22	13·07	+1·33
Ahmednagar	29·628	WSW	6	77·7	69·9	84	0·05	5·63	...
Aurangabad	29·659	SW	8	78·9	69·2	97	0·36	10·76	...
Sholapur	29·652	SW	?	?	?	66	...	‡12·92	+3·45
Ratnagiri	29·716	WSW	16	83·4	74·9	87	0·38	90·96	+23·21
Belgaum	29·730	SW	28	74·2	64·8	95	0·30	27·70	+4·30
Goa	29·749	NW	13	84·0	77·4	91	0·07	70·17	...
Karwar	29·740	NW	6	82·2	76·5	82	0·30	85·35	−8·27
Mangalore	29·779	Calm	2	81·3	74·4	89	0·95	73·57	+1·71
Calicut	29·795	Calm	5	85·2	74·5	90	0·33	70·46	+7·20
Cochin	29·815	NW	M	86·0	73·7	87	0·76	55·56	+5·15
Bangalore	29·753	W	13	84·3	65·3	72	...	4·57	−3·55
Secunderabad	29·643	W	14	86·6	71·5	76	0·06	17·32	+5·34
Masulipatam	29·629	WNW	10	97·7	80·1	68	...	14·35	+2·97
Bellary	29·709	W	13	89·2	74·2	54	...	2·18	−1·66
Cuddapah	29·686	W	G	98·2	79·9	63	..	2·44	−5·69
Madras	29·686	W	7	101·5	82·0	58	0·01	5·48	−0·65
Coimbatore	29·771	W	5	91·4	72·1	78	...	1·25	−1·44
Trichinopoly	29·732	WNW	6	101·1	78·3	60	...	0·36	−2·81
Negapatam	29·715	SW	9	101·5	78·9	64	...	3·52	−0·60
Colombo	29·789	W	8	86·0	78·0	84	..	17·00	+4·17
Aden	29·584	SW	7	87·3	77·8	75	...	...	−0·03

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·22 (51·41); G T H=0·50 (52·50); St G H=0·49 (51·50); C P=0·29 (47·96).

* Exclusive of the rainfall on the 27th July.
† Exclusive of the rainfall on the 31st July.
‡ Exclusive of the rainfall on the 29th, 30th and 31st July.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Allahabad, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds remain much the same as yesterday, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Sholapur, 20 at Secunderabad, 18 at Ahmednagar, and 16 at Bellary, Amraoti, Neemuch, Veraval and Ghadechi. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° in excess at Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Agra, Cawnpore, Amraoti, Akola, Aurangabad and Secunderabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Malegaon (2·51") and Cawnpore (2·25"), over an inch at Saugor (1·33), and under an inch at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshanghabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Poona, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Madras. Ordinary monsoon weather conditions prevail, and rain in light or moderate showers is likely in all districts except in Sind and the greater part of the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

Monday:—The small depression which lay near Allahabad yesterday has grown somewhat larger and has advanced north westward up the Gangetic plain as far as Mainpuri and Agra, elsewhere the pressure conditions are generally unchanged; the winds are irregularly cyclonic around the depression, but in all other parts of India blow from the normal monsoon directions. The force has fallen very generally and is below the normal at Bombay, though still above at the Head of the Bay. The mean temperature is inclined to rise except in Assam, northern Bengal the east of the N.-W. P., Berar and C. I., where it has fallen. The heat has been excessive over Madras, Upper Burma, and the western desert, but less than usual elsewhere, the excess is over five degrees at Coconada and Madras; the deficiency is more than five degrees in Malegaon, Roorkee and Sibsagar. The highest Maximum is 105 degrees Jacobabad. General rain has fallen over Bengal, N.-W. P., N. W. Himalayas and Central Provinces, and scattered showers are reported elsewhere. The principal rainfall amounts are over four inches at Akyab, and over two inches, at Tavoy, Cawnpore, Roorkee, Simla and Mallegaon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JULY 31.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 79·4

MONDAY.—AUGUST 1.

8 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 80·1
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 80·8
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 81·4
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 80.6

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

THE local markets have been closed to-day for the *Cocoanut Day* holiday; and from the other side we have no fresh news to chronicle.

The telegrams to hand this morning from the districts reported that since the despatch of last Thursday's advices 6·55 inches of rain had been registered at Broach, where the fall had been so excessive as to make the crops suffer; the weather continued cloudy and unseasonable, and a break was needed. In the Berar, Khandesh, and Dhollera districts the plants were flourishing; at Jalgaum, however, a break was needed, and the Cotton plants at Khangaum were in want of fine weather. At Barsi the crop prospects were much improved. The sowing was completed at Viramgaum, and the weather there was showery.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,579	bales.
Linseed	3,228	cwts.
Rapeseed	16,049	"
Gingellyseed	849	"
Poppyseed	1,830	"
Castorseed	749	"
Rice	43,522	"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingtone, will sail to-day for Karrachi, with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers

THE Assiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain J. E. Sandelands, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 1,888 tons, Captain E. Warkmeister, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Kurrachi, with a general cargo.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonia 2,089 tons, Captain Durrande, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 12th July, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain H. B. C. Plommer, which arrived in harbour on July 31st,) from Zanzibar, 15th July, brought a general cargo, and 61 deck passengers.

THE steamer Augsburg, 3,200 tons, Captain R Vierk, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sydneys, (18th June, brought a general cargo, and Mr. Obst as a Passenger.

The following is the list of passengers on board the s.s. Caledonia, sailing for Marseilles, etc., to-day :—Lt. F. Shakespeare, Mr. J. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Bischoff, Major A. T. W. Allen, Mr. C. Ternel, Major H. Temper, Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. B. Fernan, Mr. Arthur Jones, Dr. Jordan, Mrs. Jordans two infants and Ayah, Countess Lersche, Mr. Tournie, Mr. Senemaud, Mr. David, Mr. and Mrs. Desbordes and child, Mr. Robert, Mr. Fritz Lappold one portuguse soldier and wife.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Caledonien s ...... Dumra s	Durrande...... Russell	Shanghai, July 12 Kurrachee, July 30

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
1	Amphitrite s ...... Braunfels s	Costanze ... Warckmeister	Trieste, &c H'burg via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, Livingston, for Kurrachee.
" Nadir, Sanderland, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Shannon, for London.
" Hoseinee, for Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FROM LONDON.
Oriental s—7 cases medicine M Valjee
Den of Airlie s—7 cases medicine Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 19 cases medicine B Cullianjee
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Methley Hall s—16 cases brandy etc Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co
FROM GLASGOW.
Britannia s—60 hogs heads stout Robinson Morrison and Co 3 cases whisky Eduljee Bezonjee
FORM ANTWERP.
Braunfels s—90 boxes candles Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 26 cases earthenware Mohomed Mirally and Co, 17 cases earthenware Jaffer Rummull, 2 cases glassware, and 12 cases earthenware, Cassum Poonja, 17 cases writing paper, and 120 boxes candles, Nazerally Heptoolabhoy
FROM HULL.
Castello s—8 cases writing paper Hussonally Abdoolally, 14 bales paper Madhuradas Gokaldas
FROM NEW YORK.
Britannia s—10 cases tobacco Manufactured, Damoder Ratonsey
FROM HAMBURG.
Braunfels s—1 case stationary Hussonally Abdoolally
FROM BREMEN.
Braunfels s—41 cases matches Shaikadum Abdoolally
FROM CHARENTE.
Methley Hall s—70 cases brandy D Dadabhoy
FROM TRIESTE.
Gisola s—3 cases glass bangles M S Karimoodin, 21 bales writing paper Essobhoy Moola Abdoolally and Co
Amphitrite s—5 cases glass bangle, Beier and Kotz, 10 cases glass bangles C Jamsetjee, 22 bales yellow paper A S Nariwalla.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
340-97—Inperson Mohomed Ismail Alias Abdadin Bowa Saheb Bhislay vs Khoja Vishram Allana—Hiralal Mland M—Part heard
652-97—Shamroo P—Bal Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Pranjeevandas and others—Ardesir H and D—Not to be called on till Wednesday next.
305-94—Crawford B and Co—Rampartab Manalal and others vs Goverdhundas Balmakund and others—Tyabjee D and Co
257-93—Maganlal and R—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Rachappa Virappa Karajgy and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri
64-97—Captain and V—Balaram Bhaskerjee vs Ramchandra Bhaskerjee and others—Jehangir and S and In person.
580-96—Jehangir and S—Mowjee Luckhimjee vs Hemraj Jetha and others—Payne G and S
339-96—Edgelow and G—Aga Mohamed Ismail bin Hajee Abdul Cassum Cazrani vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and Co—Payne G and S
535-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Ramnath Salegram and others vs Chegu Sabbarayudo—K J Mantri
278-97—Jehangir and S—Nagsey Koorpal vs Laljee Shamjee and others—Matubai and J
438-97—Manshuklal D and J—Shirichand Jetha and others vs Balkrishna Ramchandra and others—In person
13-98—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady vs Chundoolal Dalsukh—Payne G and S

Before the Hon Mr Justice STRACHEY.
Testamentary suit for Consent Decree.
9-98—Nanu and H—Nicholas de Ga vs Maria Thereiza de Lima—Daphtary and F
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
450-25768-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.
451-25769-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.
Commercial Causes.
137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.
208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrish Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co
266-98—Nanu and H—George Henry Gaddum and others vs E Fleetham and others—Little and Co and Ardesir H and D
228-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Soozanchand Sewdas and others vs Dolutram Gulabchand—Dikshit and D
Testamentary Suits.
13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M
2-95—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sackatwalla
22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Ruttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S
Postponed Long Causes.
273-97—Captain and V—Sittaram Sowba and another vs The Hindoostan Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld—Dikshit and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYEBJI.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
691-97—Nanu and H—Mohamedally Lookmanjee and others vs Khoorbanally Khojbhoy
34-98—Sorabjee and J—Jehangirsha Limjee Bhajiwalla vs Prince Ajitsingjee Jaswatsingjee—James Peace
204-98—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Hurdayalmul Dharyahanmul
225-98—Ardesir H and D—Hajee Essac Mahomed vs Abdul Latiff Hajee Sidick and another—Wadia and G and Payne G and S
851-98—Ardesir H and D—Pestonjee Framjee Talati and others vs Aga Mohamed Hoosien Salay
252-98—Ardesir H and D—Pestonjee Framjee Talati and athers vs Karamali Mahomed Jetha
231-98—Pestonjee R and K—Bhugwandas Hurnarayen and others vs Ramparsad Gordhandas
278-98—Captain and V—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Ardesir H and D
For Investigation of Pauperism.
33-98—In person—Sayajee Pirajee and anothers vs Maistree Jamajee Ruttonjee and another
34-98—Sorabjee and J—Hassum Ahmed vs Memabai widow and others—Framjee and Dinsha
35-98—Sorabjee and J—Hassum Ahmed vs Memabai and others—Framjee and D
36-98—In person—Genoo Rawjee and another—M H Khan
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
498-97—Ardeshir H and D—Bhanjee Anundjee vs Dewjee Nagsey and others—Matubhai and J
231-96—Sorabjee and J—Narrundas Karra vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee and others—Hiralal M and M
692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doongra Jehangir and S.
574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Babooljee—Payne G and S
320-96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

SMITHETT—July 17, at Silchar, the wife of Captain A C Hamilton Smithett, 15th B L, Adjutant, Surma Valley Light Horse, of a son.

TOMKYNS—July 20, at Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of G Tomkyns, Military Works Department, of a son.

DEATH.

ELLIS—July 25, at Lahore, dearly loved wife of R W Ellis North-Western Railway.

SIBOLD—July 23, at Mirzapur, N-W-P, India, of malarial fever, probably contracted during a jungle tour, William Rudolph Sibold, aged 62 years 2 months and 5 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1898.

IT is to be hoped we shall not have long to wait before an explanation is given of the reasons which lead the Government of India to deem it inexpedient that the new Treaty with Japan should be made applicable to this country. The commercial interests involved are very great especially in Bombay, and the question should be taken up without delay by the Chamber of Commerce, the Millowner's Association and the other bodies to whom we understand the correspondence between Mr. Tata's solicitors and the Foreign Office in London, published in our columns a few days ago, has been forwarded for consideration. The reasons for the decision at which our Government has arrived cannot include the fear of immigration from Japan that has been the controlling motive in the case of Australia and the African colonies. Indigenous labour in India is so cheap that it is not likely to be undersold either by the Japanese or by any other race. Indeed some competent observers believe that the influx of a few Japanese workpeople to India would be of great advantage to the country, since they would be able to impart to Indian artizans some of their own artistic skill and superior finish. As instructors in technical work they could, it is asserted, train the natives better than men of Western birth and habits of thought. This may or may not be the case, but it is certain that, judged from the standpoint of commercial intercourse, the Japanese understands the Indian more readily than the European. It is a matter of common knowledge that when any business transaction is agreed upon between a Japanese and an Indian, an entry in the note book of both parties is always regarded as sufficient, and cases of non-fulfilment or rather of repudiation of the contract are extremely rare. But when a Yokohama merchant or broker enters into any business engagement with a European firm no matter how small the amount may be, both sides seem to regard a stamped agreement as essential to the transaction. This may be a more business like way of doing things than the other, but the root of the matter is not to be found so much in a desire to conform to strict business practices as in an attitude of suspicion which it is to be feared is mutual. Complaints have frequently been heard from European houses in the Far East and elsewhere concerning the low tone of commercial morality on the part of the Japanese, and they have been supported by only to substantial proofs. But somehow or other this low ethical standard is not exhibited in their dealings with Indian firms. They seem to have one Code for the European and another for the Asiatic. Nearly all the Indian houses having business relations with Japan keep their accounts at a Japanese bank in preference to an English one, and there is in the dealings between the two races an absence of the suspicion which European firms have found indispensable to business success.

While the phenomenon thus presented is an interesting one to the student of anthropology, it is not devoid of connection with the question of India's inclusion in the commercial advantages of the new Treaty. Our trade with Japan has rapidly extended during the current decade, having risen from 136 lakhs in 1891-92 to 463 lakhs in 1896-97, and the trust with which the Indian and the Japanese merchant regard each other is one of the factors which points to a continuance of this growth. The non-inclusion of India in a Treaty which limits the duty on imports to Japan to five per cent. possesses elements of considerable danger to this growing trade. The martial and material development of Japan have both been undertaken at a rate so rapid as to put a strain on the country considerably in excess of her resources, and the taxable capacity of her people. Intoxicated by her success in the war with China, and bitterly resenting the enforced retrocession of the Laitong Peninsula at the dictates of Russia, France and Germany, the latest addition to the polity of civilised and well-defended Powers has determined to make her naval and military resources so large as to render unlikely such humiliation in future. Her people have shown an eagerness to cast off the traditions of the past, and to incorporate European methods and policy into the national life that has not always been tempered with discretion, or with the fixed determination to limit the financial liabilities of the country, consequent upon these developments, to the capacities of the people. The Japanese are an energetic race and are bound to come rapidly to the front, but they have not yet learned that with nations as with individuals the more haste may mean the less speed. The incidence of taxation now presses very heavily upon the people; all political parties are agreed, that further imposts are urgently needed to meet the demands put upon the State exchequer, and the somewhat crude scheme of gold coinage which has been adopted has so far failed to strengthen the national credit. Under such circumstance it will be a temptation to a Ministry seeking to avoid unpopular additions to the direct taxation of the people, to impose very heavy import duties on the products of countries which like India, will not be protected from such charges by treaty right. Our commercial rivals will have every chance to beat us in a field in which they receive the preferential treatment expressly stipulated for in the treaties entered into with the other great Powers, on the model of that concluded with Great Britain. The reasons which lead the Government of India to overlook these considerations when it was decided not to adhere to the Treaty must have been much stronger than is apparent in the absence of information. The public have a right to ask that the mystery should be cleared up.

THE year 1897 commenced with 109 boys on the roll of the Reformatory School, Yerrowda, and ended with 111. In the meantime 45 boys had been admitted, but the influx was met by an almost corresponding exit, 28 youths being released on the expriry of their sentence, and three on appeal, four were transferred to prison, two were flogged and discharged, and six were released under the orders of Government. In recording the fact that nine of the boys admitted had been convicted before (one of them four times), the Inspector-General of Prisons, Mr. Filgate, expressed his doubts as to whether a lad with a number of previous conviction against him is altogether a desirable inmate for a Reformatory. and Dr. Salaman concurs in this view. However, the general behaviour of the boys was satisfactory, and unlike the Bombay Reformatory, the institution has had no decrease of population by reason of escapes. Neither was there any mortality among these young hopefuls, and the daily average number of sick persons fell from 5·1 to 2·1. It is in the financial results of the institution alone that the year compares unfavourably with some of its predecessors, this being due however to the general calamities which affected the whole population and lead to a paucity of orders. Mr. Filgate is desirous of seeing laundry work on a considerable scale introduced as a means of employment for the boys. But, although some of the new rooms added to the Reformatory in 1896 were intended for this purpose some difficulties remain to be overcome. The first and foremost of these is the inability of the local Government at present to launch out into any new expenditure, no matter how small the amount or urgent the need. The mechanical appliances for the laundry, the carts for receiving the soiled and delivering the clean clothes at the houses of customers in Poona and the supervising staff of dhobies, must be provided, and all these things cost money. Mr. Filgate anticipates the opposition of the Poona and Kirkee dhobies, but he opens up a delightful vision for the residents of the Deccan capital of the reforms in clothes-washing that will result from this State competition :—"If the opening of a laundry at the Reformatory will, by reason of the high class of work which it should turn out, compel the local Knights of the Tub—or rather, I should say, of the Stone—to mend their ways, to improve their methods, and to be a little less destructive than they now are of the linen and other things passing through their hands, the indirectly favourable results of the opening of such an industry should cover a very much wider area than those flowing directly therefrom." The Inspector General believes that if properly started and managed a laundry at Yerrowda would be a signal success, and he expresses the hope that when funds are available Government will provide the wherewithal for the initiation of the industry. The question arises whether it would not be better to give boys a trade which they could more readily follow in after life, but the statistics that are available as to the occupations of the boys after their discharge are rather discouraging. They show that comparatively few of the lads follow the trade they have learned in the Reformatory. The Inspector-General may well desire the introduction of some more profitable classes of industry in the institution seeing that while the average cost of maintenance per boy during the last five years has been Rs. 120 the average earnings have only been about Rs. 11. In a report written five years ago Mr. Filgate expressed a hope that the most promising boys in the Institution might as time went on become paid artizan teachers in the Reformatory each one "possessed of a liking for his old school and a real desire during the years of his manhood to do what in him lies to advance the interests of the school." The hope was partially met last year by the employment of two ex-boys of the Reformatory as artizans, and the superintendent reports that they have discharged their duties satisfactorily. This is as it should be—a young man has every right to be proud of an institution which has stood between himself and prison and a subsequent career of vice. Dr. Salaman recommends the introduction of book-binding as calculated to give excellent training in neatness and precision, and as being very useful when the long projected extension of the Central Prison Press is made. He suggests that this should be done by training two boys as bookbinders at the Government Press, Bombay, with a view to their becoming instructors in the art. This opinion commends itself to Mr. Filgate who expresses his intention to carry it out "hereafter," but whose mind is especially set upon the laundry.

THE frontier expeditions had a serious effect on the Army Temperance Association. The newly issued report covers a year during the greater part of which a large army has been in the field and temperance work has in many cases been carried on under exceptional difficulties. In other cases, through the force of circumstances, it has been impossible altogether. In past years the report has dealt with what has been accomplished by the Association working under the most favourable conditions. The work has been interrupted, many members have been exposed to considerable hardships and subjected to severe temptations to break the pledge and the progress of past years has not been maintained. Tea was served out to the Temperance men of the troops in lieu of rum. But at the front before the operations commenced, there were no rooms in which the abstainers might assemble and when hardships followed minor discomforts, Commisariat rum, which was consumed by many who had been teetotallers, played havoc with the A. T. A. muster roll. The honorary secretary views the matter with philosophic calmness. The men cannot be blamed, he says. On their return to quarters they immediately rejoined the Association. But the losses were not covered by those who withdrew from the Association whilst on active service. It was an unfortunate, but unavoidable, necessity that the temperance rooms of corps proceeding to the front were closed and were not available for men left behind in depots. Members, left behind, not having the use of the room, which to them is the greatest conceivable inducement to keep the pledge, in many cases resigned their membership. And yet again a considerable number of members disappeared in the corps and detachments which were moved in relief of corps proceeding to the front, as it was impossible to make the provision for them to which they were accustomed. The decrease however, does not exceed 1,236, and that is not at all a large proportion. One might have expected to find that an attempt had been made in the report to demonstrate that the teetotal soldiers fought best and enjoyed the greater immunity from gunshot and sword-cuts, there are so many comparative statements in the report. But the Secretary, the Rev. J. H. Bateson is apparently not given to speculation of the kind and we are pleased to find that, instead, he has devoted his time to endeavour to organise a system whereby members of the Association returning to civil life, may be assisted to find employment. The success of this attempt encourages him to continue its development and he has been in communication with a large number of employers of labour in England and has received numerous assurances that thoroughly good and sober men, recommended by the Association, shall receive employment if vacancies, for which they are suitable, exist. During the last Trooping Season 468 members, whose average length of membership in the Association was four years and ten months, received special letters to employers of labour. This is a direction in which the Association may prosecute very useful work.

THE trans-frontier trade with Western China does not grow so rapidly as to justify the calm confidence with which Mr. Archibald Colquhoun and others, request the British Government to spend vast sums on Railways in that country. A memorandum on the frontier trade of Burma for 1896-97 shows that the expectation that were formed of a large increase were not realised. Business with Western China lessened to the extent of nearly 18 per cent. this being due principally to the diversion of trade to Myitkyma. The objects of the Burma Boundary Commission, which visited the China frontier during the cold season not being generally understood, the Chinese traders misinterpreted it as a preparatory movement to a war with China and were consequently deterred from engaging in trade to the same extent as in previous years. What would they say if an attempt was made by British engineers to supply them with railways? A third cause was the prevalence of cholera at Manwyne in Chinese territory. There was an almost entire disappearance of the trade hitherto exchanged between China and the Kyaukse district, of which no explanation can be given by the District officials. Taking the trans-frontier trade as a whole, there was an increase from 268 lakhs to 288 lakhs in value this being equivalent to 7·66 per cent. Consequent upon the great development the commerce with Siam and the absence of disease among cattle and of tribal commotion along the border the improvement was far more marked in Lower Burma than in the Upper Province. There are two great obstacles to the growth of the Burman land trade—the absence of good roads affording access between the province and adjacent States, and the levy of octroi duties. The latter difficulty applies only to Upper Burma. Mr. Laurie the writer of the report remarks, that the levy of octroi is a short sighted policy and unless taken in the form of bazaar pies would appear to be illegal. The two needs of the trans-frontier trade of Burma are clearly the construction of a few good roads, and the prohibition by Government of the imposition of octroi transit due on goods passing along our borders to or from foreign States.

YESTERDAY'S meteorological telegrams from the Seychelles, Mauritius, and Zanzibar show that pressure has again risen and winds are continuing to increase in force in the Trades region. On the Bombay and Bengal coasts also the monsoon is coming in strongly. Heavy rain has fallen in north-west Himalayas in the last two days, Mussoorie getting five inches on Sunday and Simla three yesterday. General rain has also fallen over Bengal and the North-West Provinces with showery weather elsewhere. The Sylhet tea district however is still over twelve inches behind and only one-tenth of an inch fell there yesterday. The rainfall of the Southern Deccan districts also continues a little short.

A re-arrangement of the stations constituting the circles allotted to Inspectors of British Army schools in India and Burma, has been sanctioned. It seems that the Poona circle is too large to be properly worked by one Inspector, while, on the other hand, the Rangoon circle is out of proportion small. The arrangement, now to be brought into force, enlarges the Rangoon charge by adding to it six schools from the Bengal Presidency District, and reduces the Poona charge by relieving it of six schools for the inspection of which arrangements are to be made amongst the other Indian circles.

THE soldiers who are sweltering at Landikotal are at least to have something to read. The Government of India has just sanctioned the supply to the British Units of the Khyber Brigade of books from the Government libraries at their respective depots in India, the cost of the carriage to and fro to be borne by the State.

THE report of the Bombay Millowners' Association appears on page 3 of to-day's issue.

THE R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, Lieutenant Commander F. H. Elderton, will sail to-day for Aden, with the following details :—1 native officer, 13 non-commissioned officers and men, 1 woman, 1 child and 1 follower.

WE have reason to believe that Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., who acted as a Trustee of the Port of Bombay during the absence of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy from Bombay, will be appointed to succeed the deceased Baronet in that office.

CAPTAIN HUTCHINSON, R. A., has been appointed to succeed Captain De Courcy Hamilton as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Punjab Command.

MR. FINLAY, Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, who has been giving evidence before the Currency Commission, is likely to remain at home on extended leave until next spring, if not later.

MR. IRWIN, officiating Superintendent of the Thagi and Decoity Department, leaves Simla on August 2nd on a tour through the Rajputana and Central India States. He will return to Simla about the end of a month.

EVERY one interested in the vexed question of exchange compensation will rejoice to hear that all the necessary materials for final orders are now before the Government of India, and these orders should issue before the end of the Simla session.

CAPTAIN KERR, 44th Gurkha Rifles, District Recruiting Officer, Bengal Command, has been granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment for three years from next month to enable him to complete his five years on the Staff.

OWING to heavy rains on Friday night several landslips occurred on the Darjeeling Himalayan line. Transhipment of passengers was necessitated between Gayabaree and Giddapakar. Through communication will not probably be restored for two or three days.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have recorded their opinion that the Government would not be justified in expending the large sum of money required for the proposed extensions of the Assam-Bengal Railway from Habiganj to Shatnol, below Narallganj and from a point opposite to Goalund to the ferry station midway between Naraingang and Shatnol.

ABOUT 14,000 packages changed hands at Friday's Calcutta tea sale and although medium to fine occasionally showed an easier tendency there was a decidedly improved demand at higher rates for the commonest grades. Fine teas were in fuller supply than the previous week and met with very keen competition at satisfactory prices.

A PACHHAPUR telegram from Belgaum says :—Lieutenant Warren-Swettenham, East Yorkshire Regiment, met with a serious misadventure while shooting in Canara district. He was following up a panther, which he had wounded, when the beast turned on him suddenly, knocked him down and severely mauled him on the head and chest. Lieutenant Wilford drove the panther off Swettenham's body, wounding the animal again, and Swettenham was then conveyed to Belgaum in a bullock cart. He is since reported to be progressing as well as can be expected.

A TELEGRAPH signalling slip which occurred in a recent message from our Simla correspondent is curious, as shewing how slight a change can alter the sense of a paragraph. The message, as despatched, was to the effect that the introduction had been sanctioned of the War Office patern of First Field Dressing packets, in place of those hitherto in use in the Indian Army—an important matter as it materially affects the efficiency of the first. And the surgeon is able to render to the wounded in the field and is likely to effect an appreciable saving of life in the next campaign. As the message reashes us, however, the accidental change of the single letter P into a J had converted the "Dressing Packets" into "Dressing Jackets" which was enough to puzzle anybody.

AN entertainment was given at the Young Men's Christian Association, Rangoon, the other evening, for the benefit of Mr. Ino, formerly proprietor of *Sea on Land*, who had met with reverses at Rangoon. Mr. H. Henderson, proprietor, Messrs. Henderson and Co., created a diversion dressed in kilt of couple yards of stuff, bicycling stockings, officer's coat, huge collar and cuffs, Infantry-man's glengarry and bulky shawl. He personated a Highlander reciting "Mary Queen of Scots." Somebody playfully threw a parcel of croton leaves in a newspaper, in lieu of a bouquet, at the performer, which fell short and knocked over one of the large lamps doing duty as a footlight; a blaze followed, in extinguishing which more lamps were upset. A portion of the audience became panic-stricken, but Mr. Henderson kept the stage and quietness was eventually restored. A blaze subsequently occurred in the dressing room by the bursting of a lamp, which caused great excitement, but happily nobody was hurt.

THE Central Provinces season reports for the past week are summarised in the following general remarks:—The rainfall of the week was irregular: heavy in Seoni, Narsingpur, Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur; light in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and Chindwara and moderate in the remaining districts. Transplantation of rice in progress, but more rain is wanted in Bilaspur and Sambalpur for *biyasi* (thinning of broadcasted rice). Prospects of standing crops are on the whole good, though insects have done a little damage to juar (*Sorghum vulgare*) in parts of Betul. Weeding operations progressing favourably, but have been retarded in Narsinghpur and Chanda by excessive rain. Preparation of land for winter sowings commenced in places. Cattle disease still continues in parts of four districts. Prices steady, but show a slight tendency to fall. The cheapest prices are—wheat 16 5-8, gram 32, rice 16 and juar 23 seers per rupee; in six districts wheat is selling under 12 seers per rupee, and in three districts rice is selling under 10 seers per rupee.

THE Black Watch and Howrah have been keenly contesting their tie in the Shield, having twice drawn. In their first effort, the teams scored a couple of goals each, and in the second, on Thursday, a goal each. McLelland, who played for the trans-Hughli team, who should have won, was in good form, and his tricky play called forth repeated applause. By the 6th of August the final round is fixed to be played off, and then the League matches will be resumed with vigour. The Glosters are leading a long way, their score being eighteen points, while the Calcutta Ranges, with eleven points, are second. The latter team stand a very good chance of being the first civil team in the League competition, and they are fully deserving of this enviable position. They showed very consistent form till they met the Glosters in the Shield tie; in fact their display in the second meeting in the League against the military team was excellent. It must be added that the Calcutta Rangers then met with hard luck, as the ball really went into the net and came out through a hole, of which fact the referee was aware after the game.

IN May last the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils of Ootacamund and Coonoor were requested to report whether they insisted on the managers of hotels, clubs, chuttrams and other places of public resort reporting the arrivals of persons from plague-infected tracts and what action was taken in case of default. In reply, it was stated that neither at Ootacamund nor at Coonoor were these precautions taken. Government has accordingly ruled that the regulation should be strictly carried out throughout the Presidency as a check on the working of the revised 'Mofussil Regulation 17 (G. O. No. 456 P. dated 13th May, 1898), and that prosecution should be resorted to in places where the duty of reporting arrivals from plague-infected parts is neglected in spite of repeated warnings. If in any Municipal Town the existing Sanitary Staff is unequal to the task of properly carrying out the system of observation it should be strengthened.

IT is understood that the Philadelphia Commercial Museum is extending invitations to the various Indian Chambers of Commerce to send delegates to attend an International Commercial Congress, which it is proposed to hold at Philadelphia on the 1st June, 1899. The Congress is to take into consideration the means of promoting and improving international trade; and the delegates who attend will be requested to read papers on the subject from the points of view of their respective countries. The trade between this country and the United States amounts in aggregate value to slightly over 6 1-4 crores of rupees at year—the exports coming up to 480 lakhs, and the imports to a little less than 150 lakhs.

PRINCESS CHIMAY and Rigo have just signed a contract to appear in one of the pleasure establishments in the Jubilee Exhibition in Vienna. Rigo will conduct an orchestra of Hungarian gipsies, and the Princess will accompany with song and dance. No small sensation has been caused by the announcement of Princess Chimay's forthcoming appearance as a public performer, and every seat in the establishment in question has been booked up till the end of the season. The princess and her partner well receive £10 a week for their performances This couple is at present in Buda-Pesth, where Princess Chimay recently gave birth to a son and heir—named Francis Joseph Rigo, in honour of the Emperor's Jubilee.

SUPERSTITION dies wonderfully hard. Who would have taught that the custom of providing the dead with passage money for "the surly boatman" of Acheron, or some other god or genius of the under-world, would survive in Europe until the end of the nineteenth Christian century? A Swiss scholar has found traces of it in Greece and France. At Atrichoba on Mount Parnassus, it is believed that the disembodied soul has to cross a stream by means of a bridge of hair (clearly the bridge *Sirat* of popular Mahomedanism), which is in continual vibration; and so a small coin is placed in the hand of the corpse to enable the traveller to pass safely. Charon, it seems, has changed his calling since classical times. Instead of a ferryman he has become a toll-collector. The peasantry of Morvan range in the heart of France also put a piece of money in the hand of a corpse before interring it. Till very recently a similar custom prevailed in several places in the Jura.

WHILE Mr. Leland (of Hans Breitmann renown) is picking up Virgilian traditions in Italy, his countryman, Dr. Moncure Conway, is busy with Solomon. As everybody knows, the poet and the king figure in folk tales as magicians, round whose names innumerable legends have crystallised. But Solomon's legendary empire is wider than Virgil's. It may be said to extend from Morocco to Malaya. For years before he said goodbye to London Dr. Conway was engaged in studying the histories, traditions, and myths of the Jewish King. He searched Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian sources. The work containing the results of Dr. Conway's researches will be published, perhaps before the end of this year, by a Chicago firm.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

PEACE FAIRLY IN SIGHT.

LONDON, JULY 31.

M. Cambon, French Ambassador at Washington, is fully accredited as the Spanish Plenipotentiary and his acceptance of the American terms of peace will therefore only require ratification at Madrid.

Peace may now be said to be fairly in sight.

M. Cambon, moreover, is said to have secured a modification of the American terms, the nature of which has not transpired, but refers probably to the cessation of hostilities or to the future of the Philippines.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

AUGUST 1.

The reported intention of the McKinley Cabinet to abandon the Philippines has provoked strong protests from many parts of America.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The refusal of the United States Government to assume the debts of Puerto Rico and Cuba, which together amount to a sum of ninety millions sterling, is regarded in Madrid as being flagrantly unjust.

APPROACHING FALL OF MANILA.

General Merritt, with 4,800 troops is encamped within one hour's march of Manila.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

JULY 31.

From particulars of the closing scene at Freidrichsruh, it transpires that Prince Bismarck's death was preceded by a period of painful agony.

The French press while paying a tribute to the greatness of the deceased statesman, implies that France is unable to forget the year 1870.

AUGUST 1.

By order of the Emperor William a guard has arrived at Freidrichsruh.

His Majesty the Emperor is expected to return on Wednesday and has expressed a desire that the body of Prince Bismarck shall lie in state in Berlin.

The English papers publish long articles and biographies of the deceased, extolling his colossal genius as the creator of the German Empire, comparing him with Napoleon, Pitt and Cromwell, and belauding his services in the cause of the peace of the world by the establishment of the Triple Alliance

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

JULY 31.

The reported arrival of M. Zola in Norway proves to be erroneous, being a case of mistaken identity.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. M. the Queen has paid a visit to the Prince of Wales, who is staying on board the Royal Yacht Osborne at Cowes.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s Bengal, with the English Mails of the 22nd inst., left here for Bombay at 7 p.m., to-day, and s. s. Rome left for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 1.

The following is the complete list of entries for Poona Junior Polo Tournament, which commences on 20th instant :—20th Hussars, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Durham Light Infantry, 1st Bombay Lancers, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Poona Horse, two teams, Royal Artillery, Kirkee, Bombay Gymkhana, and Poona Gymkhana. The tournament, this year, proves to be a good one in Poona. Open tournament has been fixed for 23rd, 26th, and 28th Sept. next.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* BOMBAY Y. M. C. A

The Cricket match commenced to-day on Gymkhana ground, owing to wet state of the ground play was held at two o'clock. Y. M. C. A. winning toss sent home team for batting; the following were the scores made in their first innings :—Bond caught Smith bowled Lynn 27 ; Pocock bowled Allan 27 ; Sale caught Fido bowled Lynn 6 ; Sprott bowled Allan 4 ; Deas caught Lynn bowled Allan 0, Sweney, bowled James 12 ; Krickendeck caught and bowled Allan 3 ; Hefferman l b w bowled Allan 0 ; Shearme not out 14 ; Melville bowled Steven 7 ; Headlam caught Lynn bowled Stevens 0 ; extras 6. Total 106. Bowling analysis—Lynn 90 balls, 27 runs, 7 maidens, and 2 wickets ; James 45, 21, 1, 1 ; Stevens 48, 17, 1, 2 ; Allan 75, 35, 4, and 5.

Bombay Y. M. C. A. commenced to play at 4-25, it was a very slow game, scoring was not quick up to time, three wickets fell for 40 runs. The following are the scores :—Mason caught Sale bowed Deas 3 ; Smith l b w bowled Sale 13 ; Stevens caught Pocock bowled Sale 0 ; Scott, not out, 9 ; Lynn not out 12 ; rest to bat, and extras 3 ; total 40, play will be resumed to-morrow.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE *VS.* LORD SANDHURST'S ELEVEN.

Elphinstone College played cricket with Lord Sandhurst's Eleven at Ganeshkhind ground, the ground was damp and sticky, mat was used, visitors won the toss and went in first and made the following scores.—First innings R. D. Kanga stumped Heron bowled Greig 0 ; S. N. Mulla bowled Winterbottom, 19.—O.H. Vakil bowled Winterbottom 1.—S. H. Davur caught Cunningham bowled Greig 2.—S. J. Karaka l b. w., bowled Winterbottom 2.—M.R. Parukh bowled Winterbottom 0,— J. D. Mody bowled Greig, 12—A. M. Kubair bowled Winterbottom 3,—Shirgaoker bowled Greig 4.—B. F. Bottlewala not out 11,—R. J. Mody bowled Greig 6,—Extras 2—total 62 ;—bowling analysis Greig 76 balls, 31 runs, 3 maidens, 5 wickets, Winterbottom 75,29,5,-5. Lord Sandhurst's eleven went in, Greig played a very good game. The following are the scores,—Captain Greig not out 118.—Doctor Martin bowled R. Mody 25.—Sergeant Ritworth l b w Parekh 3.—Doctor Jameson bowled Parekh, Lord Sandhurst bowled Parekh 0.—Mr. Moore stumped Davur bowled Vakil 8.—Sergeant Cunningham caught Karaka bowled Vakil 0.—Gunner Winterbottom bowled Vakil 1.—Sergeant.Hearron caught Mody bowled Kubair 4.—Mr. McQueen Bowled Kubair 2, Gunner Martin caught, bowled Vakil 0 :—Extras 10, Total 172 :—Bowling Analyses Battliwalla 80 balls 40 runs 1 Maiden 0 wicket ; Parekh 80, 30, 2, 3 ; Kubair 30, 33, 0, 2, Kanga 45, 35, R ; Mody 35, 9, 2, 1 ; Vakil 29 15, 0, 4 ; as time was left Elphinstone went for second, Visitors made following scores, Karaka bowled Gunner Martin 43, Parakh bowled Winterbottom 1, Vakil bowled Sandhurst 4, Davur bowled Greig 30, J. Mody dot out out 21, Mulla Run out 1, Kubair not out 0, Rest did not bat extras 6, total 106,—bowling analysis 55 balls 44 runs 1 maiden 1 wicket—Winrerbottom 54 18 2 1, Greig 5 2 8 0 1, Gunner Martin 45, 30, 0.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE VS. DECCAN COLLEGE.

Grant Medical College of Bombay played with Deccan College to-day, the home team won toss went in first made 61 in first venture, Karandikar and Mutalik made double figures 17 and 11 respectively Stewart took four wickets. Grant Medical College went in made 151 for five wickets,—Downs, Irani and Deshmukh both were not out made 74 and 51 respectively. The Deccan College went in for second innings made 58 runs, Karani took 6, wickets Grant Medical College thus won match by one innings 32 runs.

THE POLITICAL OFFICER IN THE KHYBER.

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

Colonel Mahomet Aslam Khan, the veteran Political Officer in the Khyber, retired on well-earned pension yesterday, when Mr. W. Donald took over his duties in the Pass.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

Hostilities in Bajour were still suspended up to the night of the 28th, none of the Khans of Nawagi, Manda or Barwa, having moved. It is further reported, however, that large forces are assembled on both sides.

PLAGUE IN JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

Slight plague recrudescence in the Punjab, four fresh cases having been reported since 22nd July in the village of Awar in Jullundar District. This place is within sixty miles of Simla as the crow flies. It is noticeable, that both the Punjab villages where recrudescence occurred are ones in which complete evacuation in original outbreak was not insisted upon, no fresh cases having hitherto occurred in any Punjab village where the whole population were turned into camp and all houses properly disinfected.

NEW POSTAGE RATES.

The resolution and notification regarding newspaper postage, which appeared in Saturday's *Gazette of India*, do away with privileged publication system and introduce a new postage rate, namely ¼ anna for four tolas for registered newspapers ; both changes come into force from the 1st October next, from that date therefore the system of paying newspaper postage in cash in advance will cease to exist, and from some date publications which wish to take advantage of the new rate of 1-4 anna for four tolas will have to be registered at the office of a Post Master-General, moreover they will have to be newspapers as defined in New Post Office Act for the purpose of this registration, and will have to comply with the further condition laid down in the notification, except for the fact that, new postage rate been introduced in the scale of postage for registered newspapers the rules continued in the notification are the same as those issued on the subject in December 1896. It has been considered necessary however, to issue a fresh complete notification, owing to the fact, that the new Post Office Act of 1898 is now in force is authoritative.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

London and Liverpool markets closed until Tuesday.

The s. s. Clan Macalister arrived here this morning.

The s. s. Egypt, which left Bombay on the 16th ult., arrived at Marseilles on Sunday.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Vindobona, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the morning of the 31st ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on Thursday morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 1.

The Oriental mail steamer Oratava from London arrived.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

IT will be remembered that, over two years ago, some miscreant or miscreants defaced the crown and the head of the Queen's statue on the Esplanade by pouring tar over it. Many efforts have since been made to have the black spots removed, but the officers of the Public Works Department and others failed in their best endeavours in that direction ; and the statue has remained enshrouded in a mat-screen. All contrivances having failed, it was finally proposed that the head of the statue should be detached and sent to England to have the spots removed. We now learn that Mr. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, lately Professor of the school of art at Baroda, who has been for some time in Bombay, is in a fair way to claim the distinction of being the only man in India, at any rate in this presidency, who could remove the spots from the statue by chemical processes. His offer for that purpose having been made to Government, the authorities made enquiries as to his fitness for the undertaking, which was finally entrusted to him. Professor Gajjar has, we learn, succeeded in removing satisfactorily a large portion of the spots, and there is every reason to believe that he will be able in a short time to restore the head and crown of the statue to their pristine state.

BREACHES ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

WHILE we have had only light to moderate showers in Bombay for the past few days, it has been raining heavily in Gujarat, with the result that several rivers between Bulsar and Anand were in flood on Sunday last. The permanent way was submerged in water at several places, ballast was washed away and the through traffic was entirely suspended for nine hours. On Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, the water in the Mahi River rose fourteen feet and a-half above the ordinary level, and as it was thought unsafe for trains to cross the bridge over it, the whole of the railway traffic was stopped. The Dabhoi line was flooded and the water on the rails was four feet deep. The river Jambooa was inundated and a large gap occurred to the south of the river near mileage 240. About thirty feet of the permanent way was also washed away near Bhilapur on the same line. The floods in the Dhadbur river rose to thirty-six feet and the rails on the bridge over the river were one foot under water. About 7 o'clock on the same evening the flood was only one inch below the level of the permanent road near Amalsar. The flood increased and about an hour after the rails were submerged in water and the ballast was washed away. About 8 o'clock slips occurred on the down line between Baroda and Baroda Camp stations and the road was found to be unsafe for traffic. The communication was, however, restored yesterday morning and trains resumed running as usual.

Mr. Tudball, the District Traffic Superintendent, who was at Broach, left that station the same night and arrived at Amalsar, with coolies, to repair the lines and to make arrangements to tranship passengers, mails and parcels. The up-Ahmedabad mail was detained at Surat, while the up-passenger train was stopped at Amalsar. The down mail and the mixed trains which left Bombay on Sunday night were detained at Billimora. As the floods commenced subsiding fast, it was not thought necessary to tranship the passengers, mails and parcels, and the necessary repairs to the line having been made, the detained trains were started at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Ahmedabad mail arrived here at 5 p.m., the other up trains soon followed and the through traffic was resumed.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY.

1.—Tent Pegging for horses (To take a ring and peg).
2.—Jumping Competition for Ponies, or if Maidan too wet, Polo Ball Race.
3.—The Isaac Walton Stakes, (Ladies' Nomination). Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing, holding a small fishing-rod with line and hook attached and with a fish lying on the ground in front of them. Ladies will hand rod to gentlemen who must hook fish without dismounting and ride home over same course carrying fish at end of line.
4.—Tilting at the ring for Bicyclists, either ladies or Gentlemen. (Ladies will not compete against the Gentlemen, but separately against one another).
5.—Spiral Race or, if Maidan too slippery, Pony Scurry.

Competitors are particularly requested to be more punctual than they are at present, for it is manifestly hard luck for that section of the public and those competitors who turn up to time and have to wait. A great deal of delay would also be avoided if competitors would be good enough to write their names on the paper, provided on the black-board and would get ready for the event as soon as the bell rings.

C. WEBSTER,
Honorary Secretary.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

A CLEAN bill on Thursday points to the fact that the slight activity reported on the two previous days does not presage any serious recrudescence of plague, and the present indications are in favour of another period of immunity, which, it is hoped, will be extended to full time. The number of seizures so far is 188, of deaths 153.

The total number of deaths from all causes on 28th ultimo was 47, as against an average of 45, during the previous five years. Diseases of the respiratory organs and fevers are chiefly responsible for the comparatively heavy mortality.—*Englishman* (Saturday.)

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

A GOOD deal has been going on, in a quiet way, since my last letter, in spite of the rains which, have been unusually kind to us this year, there having been hardly a day, so far, on which it has not been possible to go out, either in the morning or evening, without getting wet.

On Thursday afternoon, Lady Young received visitors at Barnes Court, and all Simla was there. The fog outside prevented the grounds of that charming old-fashioned residence from being brought into requisition, but inside the scene was a bright one, the gorgeous robes of the young Rajah of Jheend, who is here on a short visit, and who will be remembered in connection with the good service his contingent did last year on the frontier, affording a striking contrast, in oriental pink, to a number of smart frocks that were also in evidence. Everybody was glad to hear that the child whose illness has caused so much anxiety in the Lieutenant-Governor's household has now recovered, and that the usual dances will in consequence be able to take place. They have been fixed for 15th and 29th August, and will be much looked forward to by those who remember the excellence of the arrangements of these hospitable functions last year.

On Friday evening the Commander-in-Chief's staff were to have been " at home, " to their friends but the *cafe chantant* arranged at Snowdon, had to be abandoned owing to the arrival of news of bereavement in the family of Sir Charles Nairne. On Monday evening some of the residents at the Grand Hotel gave a dance which was largely attended, dancing being kept up to a late hour, while on Friday and Saturday afternoons were performances at the Gaiety Theatre, and on Wednesday a considerable portion of well dressed Simla assembled to meet their friends and listen to the band of the Rifle Brigade which now plays once a week for the benefit of subscribers, in the compound of the Grand Hotel which proves to be more suitable for the purpose than Blessington where these weekly gatherings were previously held. On Tuesday the Volunteers for the third time played Bishop Cotton's school, which has a strong team this year, at football, but Annandale has been too wet to enable any gymkhanas to take place.

The Matinee at the theatre drew crowded houses on both occasions. The piece was a variety one, the gem of it being a sad little monologue in which the old maiden Lady Marygold (Mrs. Tyler) told the story of her engagement many many years ago, and of how her lover had been called away to the wars in the low countries and killed there—ere ever the wedding took place. A reproduction of the Lady Marygold's dream followed in which the minuet was reacted, that she had danced with her lover on the eve of his departure, and was simply charming in its dignity and grace. The gauze screen which separated the performers from the audience giving a misty effect which was appropriately managed. The second part of the performance comprised a capital Irish song by Veterinary-Colonel Thomson, a graceful serenade and dance by Mrs. Watson, who will be remembered as the Chili widow of the successful piece of that name which was put upon the boards early in the season, a well drilled hornpipe by those old favourites Surgeon-Colonel Burke and Mrs. Kennard, and a very funny twin duet by Captain Annesley and Mr. Bayford. The performance closed with a comedietta entitled " Woman's Proper Place," which though occupying a prominent position in the programme, was of minor interest.

The Simla extension Committee are still sitting regularly, and it would seem that the drainage scheme for the northern portion of the station, is taking definite shape, the most probable arrangement for its debouchement being by a tunnel with which it is proposed to pierce the ridge somewhere below the Public Works Department offices. By this means it would be possible to carry off the outflow by the channel which already serves the drains on the southern slope, an excellent arrangement as it would save the pollution of any additional water course. The improvement is urgently necessary in the interests of the sanitation of the station, but, when added to the new waterworks, means that some eighteen lakhs in all will have to be expended, a large sum for the Municipality to raise unaided.

The deodar trees about Simla are threatened with the loss of their entire seed crop, which was likely to have been an exceptionally good one this year. The loss is the more serious as deodar wood is getting more and more expensive, and the tree does not seed by any means freely. The damage is due to a small caterpillar which tunnels into the cones, and no means seems to be at present known of preventing its ravages. A fortnight ago the trees were spotted with green healthy cones, and now the green is turning to purple, and the sides display little heaps of sawdust like excrescences which mark the entrances to the tunnels the caterpillars have made. On cutting open an infected cone one finds the greater portion of its interior eaten away and its chances of bearing healthy seed nil. The caterpillar is a tiny grub and one finds the cones full of them, ranging in size from little larger than an ant to that of a crow quill nib. They will eventually turn into moths, but what the moth is like and where it lays its eggs, and what becomes of the caterpillar in the quiescent or chrysalis stage which intervenes before it takes to itself wings, are all matters about which nothing seems to be at present known. So far as one can see the invasion comes from nowhere and the army of caterpillars drops as it were from the clouds, and the fact that, somewhere or other, the eggs have been hiding unnoticed, does not appeal to anyone.

CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

THE EXAMINATION OF YARNS.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules shall be substituted for rules 7, 8 and 9 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891 :

"7. An examination of yarns to test the accuracy of the description of count or length shall be made, in the first instance, up to the limit of one bundle in every one hundred bales or fraction of one hundred bales in the consignment.

8. If on such examination the difference between the average count or length and the described count or length is in excess of the variations permitted in paragraphs III and IV of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1474 (Judicial), dated the 13th November, 1891, the importer may require a further examination to be made up to the limit and on the conditions stated in rule 9.

9. The test to determine length of yarns shall be applied as follows :

From every one hundred bales, or fraction of one hundred bales, in a consignment one bundle should be selected at random. The hanks in this bundle should then be measured on the wrap-reel, one after the other, in the presence of a representative of the importer, and the lengths noted, the process being continued (within the limit of the bundle) until either the importer is satisfied that the yarn is short, or the average of the lengths noted shows that it is of full length.

When the importer is dissatisfied with this test, he may, on payment of the cost, require the Customs Collector to measure more hanks up to 1 per cent. of the total number of hanks in the consignment, such hanks being taken at random, by an officer of customs out of any bundles in the consignment."

DRUGS EXEMPTED.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash and kainit salts from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 10 of schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896.

AMENDED VALUATIONS.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and in supersession of the values fixed in columns 2 and 4 of the schedule appended to the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1187-S.R., dated the 9th March 1898, for the articles specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto annexed, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix for the said articles the values stated in column 4 of the said schedule :—

Articles of Food and Drink.

		Present Valuation. Rs. a.	Revised Valuation. Rs. a.
Spices—			
Cloves	per cwt.	18 0	28 0
Pepper, black	"	18 0	25 0

IN his new novel, " Wives in Exile," Mr. William Sharp is about to give us some sport of an unconventional kind. The story deals with the adventures of two beautiful and charming women who, taking advantage of the absence of their husbands, go on a cruise through Ireland to the West of Scotland, and thence through Highland waters to the Hebrides, in a yacht commanded by themselves and with a crew consisting entirely of women. " Their pursuit by their husbands affords many exciting experiences," we are assured. It ought to. After this, married ladies who " byke " on the edges of Alpine precipices are not in it.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 15.

THE Cricket record of Lancashire for the past week is a drawn game and a victory. The drawn game with Nottingham was an unsatisfactory affair from several points of view. It was unsatisfactory, for one thing, in that Lancashire, with her big advantage on the first innings, did not try to force the rate of progress on Wednesday. Two innings had occupied two full playing days, and Lancashire went to the wickets on Wednesday morning more than a hundred to the good. It was clearly the policy of our men, even at some risk, to hit out so that the innings might soon be closed and Nottingham be put in again early in the afternoon. But we found Ward and Hartley, and even Sugg, playing a gentle, defensive game, as if there were a week for play in front of them. The forcing effort might not have succeeded, but it was surely worth the trying. Instead we had Hartley and Ward together for an hour with only 35 runs coming from the bat. It was not till a quarter to four that Hartley—who in Mr. Hornby's absence, owing to the death of Mr. I. D. Walker, was captain for the day—declared the Lancashire innings closed. By that time, of course, any real chance of victory against Nottingham had vanished. This was Mr. Hartley's first opportunity of leading a team of which this season he has become so valuable a member. It would be discourteous under the circumstances to criticise his failure to close the innings a good deal earlier than he did. But we have been captains, we may say, take even the risk of defeat under just such circumstances. They have given time to the opposing side to make the runs, supposing they dared play a fast game, but the odds in such a case—and the certainty with to-day's Nottinghamshire eleven—are that they would simply defend themselves for all they were worth. In connection with this match we may, from an outside and friendly point of view, be allowed to express regret at the whole character of the batting of Nottingham in this as in late seasons. It is no wonder that the Nottingham cricket public keep away from Trent Bridge when their own side play a game which invariably tends to a draw. Eight drawn games out of ten is a record which speaks for itself. They have been beaten once, here at Old Trafford a week ago, and they have won once ; the other matches have been for the most part easily unfinished. Cricketers outside Nottingham take a sentimental interest in the fortunes of that county. It is, for one thing, one out of three counties playing—with an odd exception which is not worth mentioning—only native players. Yorkshire is the second and Derbyshire the third county. Gloucestershire may almost, but not quite, be ranked with the three. Then also Nottingham is the county which has produced some of the great giants of cricket.

If, as Mr. R. H. Lyttelton has observed in his excellent book on the game, there were never another cricketer born in Nottingham, it would still take years for any other county to come up to Notts. The very name of Nottingham, as he says, strikes an old player with wonder, respect, and awe. It is a name unequalled in cricket annals. Surrey's great lights in the days when only natives represented counties—that is up to about 1870—were a grand lot. Caffyn, Cæsar, Mortlock, Humphrey, Jupp, Stephenson, Lockyer, Griffith, Pooley, Southerton, and in later days Maurice Read, W. W. Read, Abel, and Richardson—these have been all magnificent players. Atkinson, Hodgson, Slinn, Freeman, Emmett, Peate, Allan Hill, Peel, and Ulyett are mighty Yorkshire names. But think of just a few of the men produced by the smaller county of Nottingham. There is, to begin with, George Parr, just dimly known to our generation as the great leg hitter of his day, but a scorer on any sort of wicket. To pause for a moment, it may here be said that we miss the glory of Parr's mighty stroke on the cricket field to-day, for we have practically no leg hitting to speak of. W. B. Stoddart, bowling for Lancashire, may do something to revive the hit, though just at present he troubles the batsmen by deliveries to which the modern player is quite unaccustomed. Parr played for the last time in the Gentlemen and Players match in 1865, and in that same match—historic if for no other reason—W. G. Grace made his first appearance. Thirty-three years have passed since then over the head of Grace, yet a week to-day the Champion—at once the wonder and delight of all cricketers—will again lead the Gentlemen in this historic encounter at Lord's. It is not easy to discriminate in picking out other men of cricket besides Parr whom Nottingham has produced.

A very few names may suffice to establish the fame of that county in the cricket field. Daft, Barnes, Shrewsbury, and Gunn follow almost, if not quite, in a line of succession to Grace. To these batsmen we may add Oscroft, Brampton, Summers, Selby, Wild, and Flowers. For bowling we may not stay to count names beyond those of Grundy, Wootton, Tinley, J. C. Shaw (whom Grace describes as one of the most awkward customers he ever had to attack), A. Shaw, Morley, the M'Intyres, Flowers, Briggs, Barnes, Lockwood, and Attewell. What a grand list of names is this. No other county can produce nearly the like. We may well feel an interest in such a county and entertain a regret that in these latter days—with Shrewsbury and Gunn yet in the ranks—Nottingham men should content themselves with playing a pottering and unpopular style of game, and make no real effort to be once again, as in old times, at the head of the counties.

Threatening weather and the Eton and Harrow Match notwithstanding, a large number of people were present at the military tournament at Barn Elms on July 9. The meeting was punctually worked through under the supervision of Messrs. E. D. Miller, Staff Sergeant-Major Langley, Middlesex Yeomanry, and Corporal-Major Paulin, 1st Life Guards. Captain Hanwell (Royal Artillery) and Mr. Hall (1st Life Guards) acted as judges. The substantial money prizes offered by the club drew a good entry of non-commissioned officers and men from the Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, Cavalry and Middlesex Yeomanry. Proceedings opened with Individual Heads and Posts Practice, open to two non-commissioned officers or men from each regiment or battery under the same rules and conditions as at the Royal Military Tournament at Islington. Sergeant-Major Beal, Army Service Corps, proved to be the winner, and the second and third prizes were split up between Staff Sergeant-Farrier A. Barclay, Army Service Corps, and Sergeant Hosking, Riding Establishment, Royal Artillery, who tied for second place. The lemon-cutting and tent-pegging contest was run in pairs, one competitor having to cut lemons and the other to " tent peg." The winning pair were Staff Sergeant-Major J. M. Warne and Sergeant J. Vickery, of the 12th Royal Lancers ; the second prizes were taken by Sergeant Deacon and Rough Riding Staff Sergeant-Major Harris, 15th Hussars ; and the third prizes fell to the representatives of the Army Service Corps—Staff Sergeant-Major W. Beal and Staff Sergeant-Farrier A. Barclay. The prize of two cups for the winning pair in the Jumping Race over three hurdles at right angles to one another, confined to officers and members of Polo Clubs mounted on horses or polo ponies was taken by Mr. Sandars and Captain de Lisle, Durham Light Infantry. During the afternoon the Riding Establishment, Royal Artillery, gave some wonderful exhibitions of jumping and tent-pegging, and earned considerable applause for their fine performance. The band of the 15th Hussars played both afternoon and evening, and after dinner there was the usual display of fireworks and illumination of the grounds.

Saturday was a day of radiant sunshine on the Clyde, with scarcely a breath of wind. As a consequence shortened courses had to be resorted to, and many of the competing boats did not arrive until long after daylight had failed. With a white mist hanging low on the water the best of the breezes were aloft, and Ailsa's immense jackyard topsail picked up flying airs which Bona missed, and the latter suffered quite an unexpected defeat. In a nice trickling breeze Ailsa weathered the mark, holding a lead of 11min. 49sec. The Clyde yachting fortnight was brought to a successful conclusion on Monday by the premier Scottish club. The weather was pleasantly fine, with a moderate northerly breeze, and some exceedingly pretty racing was witnessed. Ailsa and Bona had a good fight all through, but Bona lost some time owing to getting on shore off Toward Lighthouse. She recovered the distance subsequently, and the two vessels finished close together. Bona (winner) 5h. 4m. 0s. Ailsa 5h.7m. 16s. The racing fleet completed their Scottish engagement on Wednesday at Campbeltown in perfect summer weather, with a splendid sailing breeze off the Kintyre shore. The weather conditions were all in favour of Ailsa, which gave a fine racing display and decisively vanquished Bona and Hester.

The Emperor William has contributed the sum of 20,000 marks as prizes for English and German sailing yachts at next year's Kiel week. A further sum of 80,000 marks has meanwhile been subscribed to defray the costs of the regatta, which amount to about 100,000 marks.

The Cyclists Touring Club month by month increases numerically to such an extent that it becomes difficult to guess where all the recruits come from. In June no fewer than 2,496 new names were added to the membership, bringing the total up to 48,254, the highest on record for the club, and the renewals of membership from last year show that 33,120 of last year's members have maintained their connection with the club. Among its latest succeses is the obtaining of a concession from the Duke of Montrose in respect of the use of his private road between Aberfoyle and the Trossachs. This road has been closed for ten years, ever since a coach accident which was alleged to have been caused by some horses taking fright at a passing cyclist. Now the road has at last been re-opened, on condition that it be used as a thoroughfare and not a loitering place, and that coach traffic be not overtaken and passed except on the up grade. A small charge for admission will be made also. The road is particularly convenient for cyclists staying at the Trossachs, who can take the circular tour by boat across Loch Katrine, then to Inversnaid by road again steaming across Loch Lomond, and riding down its western shore to Balloch, then to Aberfeldy, and across the Duke's road to their starting point, a shortening of a roundabout route by nearly twenty miles.

The Manchester tennis tournament was an unqualified success. The weather, the good entry, and the excellent courts combined to make it even more popular than ordinarily, and the good attendances that followed the progress of play from day to day were rewarded by some more than usually good exhibitions of the game. The chief events were the Lancashire county championships, which have, as we thought likely last week, resulted in a victory for Manchester in the singles and Liverpool in the doubles. In fact, they have not changed hands. J. B. Thistlethwaite having secured the singles for the fourth year in succession, and A. and E. Carey the doubles for the fourth time. These performances are all the more meritorious when it is recollected that the holders must every year play right through the competition in order to retain their titles—and what is perhaps also extraordinary is the fact that Manchester has never won the doubles shield, whilst the singles cup has only on one occasion found its way to Liverpool, when T. J. Walmsley secured it in 1893.

In the earlier rounds in the singles J. B. Thistlethwaite had little difficulty in disposing of E. Burgess and J. " Smith," but in the semi-final he found E. Carey, the best player in the Liverpool district, a tougher opponent. Carey won the first set by excellent play, his opponent being somewhat out of form ; but Thistlethwaite recovered and made matters even in next set. From this point he continued to play a very strong game, whilst Carey was rather less certain, and the Manchester player easily secured the deciding set. On the other side of the draw L. E. Mason was showing rare form, successively beating J. A. Macfie, A. L. Macfie, and N. Melland. He had, however, a very hard match with T. J. Walmsley in the semi-final, for although only two sets were played some forty games had to be played before Mason secured it. His play is characterised by great strength and beautiful style, but unfortunately his form varies considerably. In the final on Saturday against Thistlethwaite, for example, he occasionally gave glimpses of what he is capable of, but he frequently returned the ball yards out of court, and Thistlethwaite, playing a faultless game throughout, won with the greatest possible ease. It was unfortunate that Mason was playing so much below his form, but it was generally conceded that in any case Thistlethwaite would have won. The latter is playing better than ever. His forehand and backhand returns are both severe and accurate, he maintains an excellent length, and shows rare judgment at critical moments. Nor is there any fault to be found with his volleying either of overhead balls or those low down. In the doubles, too, he performed splendidly, but in the semi-final, playing with Melland against A. and E. Carey, Melland, who was suffering from over-anxiety, gave him little assistance, and although they made a good fight in the second set, the Liverpool pair came off victorious.

In the other semi-final T. E. Walmsley and J. A. Macfie only disposed of L. E Mason and J. C. Bythell by two sets to one, after a very good game. Mason and Macfie both play in excellent style, Walmsley is a painstaking and steady player, if not stylish, and Bythell's game is noticeable for the severity of his forehand drives, but his lack of volleying power was the weak spot in the armament of the losers. Very good play by the winners in this round secured them the first set against A. and E Carey in the final, but the brothers then played strongly and took the next two and the championship. They are very formidable double players when thoroughly on their mettle, and although their game may not be a pretty one, it is characterised by an amount of force that few players outside the front rank can cope with successfully. They very seldom perform indifferently in this championship, which they have now won so many times. It was late on Saturday evening before the final matches were brought to a close. The Committee was most indefatigable and the management could not possibly have been improved upon. Henderson, the groundsman, worked unceasingly at his courts, which have never been in better order.

The meeting between Oxford and Cambridge Universities at Wimbledon last week resulted, as was expected, in a victory for Cambridge. Both singles and doubles were just won by them by five events to four in each case. As previously mentioned, the presence of H. L. Doherty in the winners six gave them the match. Out of the total of eighteen events, the six in which he took part went to the Cantabs, but Oxford won eight out of the remaining twelve. Next year, when Doherty will have gone down, this year's losers should at last be able to get the upperhand over their rivals, who have annually won this match for the last ten years.

One gets a little off one's tee shot—such as it is—sometimes, and then it seems that the whole business of golf is quite futile. Satisfaction there may be occasionally in the short game, but no exhilaration ; and how different it was when we were beginners. Then it was capital, it was engrossing ; one missed a good many shots, but the club swung freely now and then and life was worth living. We returned to the game with hope, with aspiration. There seemed no limit to the possibilities of improvement. The handicap committee listened with attention to our naive recitals and reduced us two or three strokes at a time. Now they are unmoved when we press upon their notice our most sensational succession of holes. We have gained the reputation of steadiness, of moderation, and we may be taken down a stroke if we win the monthly competition. Freshness of sensation is unattainable and no amount of patent clubs will bring any novelty into our game. We fall back upon foursomes with old friends. It is pleasant it should be delightful, but it does not stir the blood. If we are wise we shall become even-tempered jog-trot golfers without cares and without ambitions. So it may last our time.

Yet sometimes it seems that we want a new game. Who will invent a new game ? We go round after round according to custom, but do we really enjoy it ? I begin to observe my fellow-golfers with dread and with commiseration. A little temporary irritation is of no account, but I see them jaded, weary, miserable, beginning a third round. I believe it is my duty to ask them to search their hearts and see whether they would not prefer to go home, to play with their children, to have an hour with a good book. We are the slaves of habit, and habit is a brutal master. Our pastimes are degenerating into curious habits. It is so in other games. Nowadays—of course this is only what one golfer thinks—a cricketer hardly makes a pretence of trying to win the match. It is not cricket that he plays, but bat and ball. It is true that he is anxious to have a good average and to see his name high in the list. We play for the newspapers now, not for the sport. No one would perform in medal competitions if the good scores were not published. My own view is that no newspaper should publish reports of medal rounds or cricket averages. Cricket, of course, is rapidly becoming effete. It seemed to have reached a vicious stage when, instead of being played for its own sake, the spectators were taken into account. Now it is played for the newspapers. Drastic measures are required. It might be a game again if a fourth stump were introduced, but this would reduce the averages, which would never do. Our appetite for big figures is insatiable.

POSTAL DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

THE following correspondence on the above subject has passed between the Chamber of Commerce and the Post Master General :—

Chamber of Commerce, 30th June 1898.

The Post Master-General, Bombay.

Sir—Having reason to believe that considerable irregularity exists in the local delivery of letters the Committee of the Chamber have recently taken steps to ascertain by practical test how the public were being served. For this purpose they caused test letters to be posted to various addresses at the following post offices, namely,

General Post Office		Byculla Post Office	
Mazagon	do	Girgaum	do
Prince's Dock	do	Malabar Hill	do
Colaba,	do	Kalbadavie	do
Tardeo	do	Mandvie	do
Apollo Bunder	do	Parel	do

and I append a statement showing the names of the addressees, date and hour of posting, date and hour of receipt and the time occupied in transmission. I also enclose the envelopes in which these various letters were transmitted.

2. A careful examination of the results obtained will my Committee thinks, convince you that very considerable irregularity prevails in the transmission and delivery of letters, and that on the average greater delay is experienced than ought to be the case under the existing arrangements for delivery. The most conspicuous as regards delay, both apparently in despatch and delivery, is the Parel Office, the whole of the letters sent through it having been delayed on the average close on 24 hours, and in one case over 53 hours. It is apparent, therefore, that something is radically wrong with the system at that establishment. The Apollo Bunder office gives also strikingly bad results, every letter posted there having taken an excessive time to reach the addressees, while the Prince's Dock Office, although in a less degree, appears also to be responsible for unnecessary delay. The Committee are of course aware that of the time occupied in transmission, as shown in the tabular form, some portion is attributable to the letters having been posted considerably before the hour for the next delivery ; but even making every allowance for that it seems to the Committee that the local delivery of letters is by no means up to the standard which the public, and more especially, the Mercantile Community, have a right to, and do expect.

3. A very material improvement would doubtless result from a more vigorous system of inspection; but my Committee are of opinion that even the best results obtainable from the existing arrangements are scarcely up to the standard of the present day. They understand that the deliveries at present are five in number,

(1) at 8 am
(2) " 10 "
(3) " 1 pm
(4) " 3 "
(5) " 5 "

and these, they would submit, are in sufficient to meet public requirements. In Calcutta a system of hourly deliveries has been tested with most excellent results and while the Committee of the Chamber consider that anything that is practicable in Calcutta should be equally feasible in Bombay, they would not ask for such an increase in the number of deliveries at all events to begin with. They do, however, think that instead of five deliveries there might, with great advantage, be seven in the day, say,

(1) at 8 am
(2) " 10 "
(3) " 11-30 "
(4) " 1 pm
(5) " 2.30 p. m.
(6) " 4 "
(7) " 5.30 "

This arrangement, it will be observed, would have the tendency to increase the number of deliveries during the earlier portion of the day. At present there is no delivery between 10 a. m and 1 p m—making an interval of three hours at the busiest period of the day. Such an interval should not, the Committee think, exist, and they feel assured that seven deliveries at the hours suggested would greatly benefit the entire community and lead to an enormous increase in local correspondence. Letters and communications which are now sent at great expense by hand would be entrusted to the post office, if the public felt assured that they would reach their destination within a reasonable space of time—say from two to three hours—and seeing what has been accomplished in Calcutta, (not to mention the development which has taken place in matters of this kind in Europe) my Committee consider that their suggestions for Bombay are by no means of an extreme character.

4. I am to add that in taking the steps they have done to test the working of the local offices under your charge, the Committee of the Chamber have been solely actuated by a desire to assist the authorities in what they feel sure they are desirous of attaining—a first class system of delivery with certainty and despatch.—I have, etc,

(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 11403.

From The Post Master-General, Bombay,
To The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Bombay, 19th July 1898.

Sir,—In continuation of my No. 9113 of 1st instant I beg to express my thanks to you for the trouble that has been taken in testing the local delivery system of Bombay and which has been instrumental in bringing certain irregularities to notice.

2. Of the covers posted 77 were correctly delivered according to the existing service, while irregularities occurred in respect of the remainder, the Chief offending offices being Apollo Bunder, Mazagon, and Market ; and with reference more particularly to the former, I would thank you to inform me whether you posted the covers personally, and if so whether they were posted in the letter-box attached to the post office. The number of despatches from that office is considerable and the delay in dealing with the covers is unaccountable.

3. In many cases covers were posted unnecessarily early, with the result that the time between posting and actual delivery was longer than it would otherwise have been, while as regards others, admittedly irregularly dealt with, the fault lies not so much with the system as with the agents entrusted with working it. I gather, however, that the object of the test was not only to detect irregularities, but to show that even when none were committed the existing delivery service is not sufficiently rapid to admit of local correspondence being expeditiously delivered, especially during the busiest part of the day, and to improve this you suggest that there should be an hourly delivery as in Calcutta, or that at least to begin with there should be two additional deliveries, thus giving seven daily. You are likewise of opinion that if this is given there would be an enormous development of local correspondence. While not prepared to say you may have taken too sanguine a view of the possible results that would follow a more frequent delivery service, yet, considering all that has been done elsewhere, it appears reasonable to expect that Bombay should also advance ; and with this object in view your suggestions will receive most careful consideration.

5. I must, however, ask the Chamber to recognize that it is a large question, and that it will take some time to deal with finally.—I have, etc.

(Sd) W. MERRETT,
Offg: Post Master-General.

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 23rd July 1898.

The Post Master-General, Bombay.

Sir,—I have laid before the Committee of the Chamber your letter No. 11403, of the 19th instant, in reply to my communication of the 30th ultimo, respecting the local delivery system of Bombay.

2. With reference to the inquiry in your second paragraph, I have to say that at the Apollo Bunder office the covers were posted by one of my assistants and were deposited in the letter-box attached to the office

3. My Committee observe that while you consider the chief offending offices were Apollo Bunder, Mazagon and the Market, you make no mention of Parel where, as my letter pointed out, the irregularities were most marked, one letter only having been delivered in 11 hours and 30 minutes, while eight covers took an average of 23 hours and 26 minutes and one 53 hours and 48 minutes to reach its address.

4. Your observation that "in many cases covers were posted unnecessarily early" was to a great extent anticipated in my previous letter. Undoubtedly the time occupied in transmission might have been minimised by taking care to post at the different offices nearer the next hour of clearance and despatch. To have done so, however, would scarcely have met the object the Committee had in view in instituting the test. The public, as a rule, are apt to write and post their letters at the hours most suitable to themselves or business demands without bearing in mind-if, indeed, they are always aware of the exact periods of clearance at the various offices and the object to be kept in view, my Committee venture to submit, is not that the public should adapt themselves to post office hours but that postal arrangements should meet public requirements To do that adequately clearances and deliveries should be so arranged that during business hours at all events people posting local letters should be able to do so with reasonable certainty that they would be delivered within, say, two or at the outside three hours from the time of posting.

5. The Committee of the Chamber desire me to express their satisfaction at the cordial spirit with which their suggestions have been received and while aware that alterations in a complicated system, such as they have proposed necessarily, take time they trust that the promised reform will be introduced without unnecessary delay.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 12589

Bombay, 28th July 1898.

From the Post Master-General, Bombay.
To The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 23rd instant, I beg to give below the remarks by the Presidency Postmaster in respect of the covers for Parel :—

No. 9. Posted too late for the 3rd delivery and 1 hour and 10 minutes too early for 4th delivery ; incorrectly addressed by sender to Parel instead of to Dadar.

No. 17. Posted too late for 2nd delivery and 1 hour and 50 minutes too early for 3rd delivery; incorrectly addressed by sender to Parel instead of to Dadar.

No 25. Posted too late for 1st delivery and 50 minute too early for 2nd delivery; incorrectly addressed to Parel instead of to Dadar.

No 38. Posted too late for 2nd delivery and I hour and 45 minutes too early for 3rd delivery; inconectly addressed by sender to Parel instead of to Dadar.

No. 41. Posted too late for 2nd delivery and 50 minutes too early for 3rd delivery; incorrectly addressed by sender to Parel instead of to Dadar.

No. 51. Posted too late for 3rd delivery and 25 minutes to early for 4th delivery; delayed for one despatch at Apollo Bunder and incorrectly addressed to Parel instead of to Dadar.

No, 60. Posted too late for 2nd delivery and 1 hour and 1 minute too early for 3rd delivery; incorrectly addressed by sender to Parel instead of to Dadar.

No. 69. Posted too late for 2nd delivery and one hour and 14 minutes too early for 3rd delivery; incorrectly addressed by sender to Parel instead of to Dadar.

No 77. Posted too late for 3rd delivery and 50 minutes too early for 4th delivery; incorrectly addressed by sender to Parel instead of to Dadar.

2. You will notice from the above that the primary cause of delay in delivery of the covers was due to their having been addressed to a wrong post-town-Parel, in place of Dadar which serves Bhoewada Road and from an examination of the stamp impressions it has been shown that in not a single instance were they unnecessarily delayed in the Parel post office. One of them, No. 9, posted in the General Post office, was erroneously and very carelessly dealt with in that office, and No. 96, posted in Mandvi after return from Parel, was missent to Dharavi. Two others, viz., 51, lost one despatch in Apollo Bunder, and 87 was subjected to the same detention in the market post office.

3. In order that the position may be more fully understood in respect of these covers, I may mention that the Dadar post office is not included in the postal delivery system of Bombay, and that there is no direct communication between that office and Parel. Hence a cover received by the latter and intended for the former comes back to the General Post Office and is sent to Dadar by the first available opportunity. Three despatches only are made daily by the General Post Office to Dadar.

4. The Chamber may rest assured that there will be no unnecessary delay in dealing with the suggestions it has made.—I have. &c.,

(Sd.) W. MERRETT,
Offg. Post Master-General.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	3	2	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	5
Hospitals	0	1	1
Total	16	8	77
Total plague deaths to date	30,821	26,431	
Same date last year	2	2	149

There was 1 plague case on the 31st instant within the Bandra Municipal District.

INOCULATION.

We are informed that 200 inmates of the Common Jail were inoculated on July 4. Of these, one case of plague is now at the Arthur Road Hospital, and two other cases with only minor symptoms have occurred. Amongst the non-inoculated inmates who have since entered the jail, no attack has taken place.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

DURING the week ended July 29th the cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government were as under:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	82	70
Karachi	23	19
Districts.		
Broach	10	9
Surat	107	86
Thana	217	132
Ahmednagar	1	1
Satara	59	56
Sholapur	12	6
Belgaum	338	262
Dharwar	164	129
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	18	15
Kathiawar	39	17
Kolhapur	54	43
Cutch	29	27
Panch Mahals	1	0
Sachin	16	14
Bhor	26	18
Total	1,196	904

In the previous week the mortality was 922. The deaths from plague to date are as follows:—

Plague deaths previously reported	92,279
Plague deaths week ended July 29	904
Total	93,183

The deaths last week include 44 at Bulsar, 128 at Hubli, 111 at Bhwindi, 20 at Wartar, 60 at Belgaum, 35 at Pachapur, 23 at Munchandu, and 42 at Neginhal. The three latter places are in the Belgaum District.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

THE next step in Bajour affairs seems to the *Pioneer* likely to be that the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai, who may be taken as representing the rival factions, will appeal to Major Deane, Political Officer, to lay down some boundary line in the Jhandol Valley. The effect of this will be that petty local Khans will be prevented from constant bickering, and peace may be restored. It is not, however, certain that the Nawab will hold his hand forthwith, as his first success in fighting has made him somewhat difficult to deal with. He pretends that all the clans, including even those under the Khan of Nawagai, are really hostile to British interests, an absurd contention as the Khans of Jhar and Khar in the south of Bajour behaved most loyally under very trying circumstances last year: while the Khan of Nawagai also refused all overtures from the Hadda-Mullah when the tribal risings occurred. There is not the least reason to suppose that any change has taken place in the disposition of these Chiefs. The fact is, as might have been expected, that the Nawab of Dir is seeking to raise himself to the status which Umra Khan enjoyed some four years ago. Umra at that time dominated all Bajour except Nawagai, held a position in Dir, and exercised authority over a portion of Swat. The Nawab would undoubtedly like to extend his influence west of the Panjkora, and this accounts for his recent action. He kept his intended movements most secret: for his Agent, who reached Malakand on the 19th ult., knew nothing of any advance, though the Nawab moved in person from Dir with his forces on the 21st. The Khan of Nawagai was no sooner informed of the invasion of Jhandol than he marched a force towards Jhandol. The Mahmunds and clans of Jhar and Khar sympathised with him, but the Utman Khel have declared for Dir. Major Deane will have a difficult task in reconciling the opposing factions. One satisfactory feature in the position is that the Bajouris generally have agreed that the collection of grain and supplies for our garrison in Chitral shall not be interfered with. The Khan of Nawagai, when interviewed by Risaldar Kashi Nand, Commandant of the Chitral roal levies, disclaimed all intention of acting in a manner prejudicial to British intrests, while at the same time he stated that he must oppose any aggression by the Nawab of Dir. His attitude at any rate has a character of consistency about it.

A CORRESPONDENT tells us that on Sunday, June 12, she was in Jerusalem, listening to the Turkish military band, which plays from four to five in the afternoon. "You may guess my astonishment," says she, "when I heard them suddenly burst forth with Handel's ecstatic 'Rejoice, O Daughter of Sion, Behold, thy King Cometh to Thee!' I could scarcely trust my own ears." Upon inquiring how the good Mohammedans had been induced to perform this Christian song, she received a very simple explanation. The band had been ordered to practise several German marches, to be played at the welcome of the Kaiser into Jerusalem. The bandmaster took counsel with a German musical friend, who mischievously recommended Handel's "Tochter Sion," as well as the "Wacht am Rhein" and other secular compositions. The Turkish soldiers had not the slightest notion of the meaning of the words, which were fitter for a Crusader than a Saracen.

CRICKET.

BYCULLA CLUB vs. THE GYMKHANA.

THIS match which is one of the events of the monsoon in Bombay was played yesterday in fine though cloudy weather. The Byculla Club had a great array of talent in their eleven, including Messrs. Jardine and Raikes. The former as is his wont in this match knocked up a century in his best style. Let us hope that he will give a repetition of the performance next week when, it is said, he will appear in the Presidency eleven. The total score of the Byculla Club was 235, of which Jardine made 137. No mean performance on a Bombay wicket soaked with rain Binning helped him to the extent of 33 and Stewart added 14 to the score. The club opened the day's play with Jardine and Colonel Olivier to the bowling of Wilson and Vines, and the former opened his account at once. After the latter's first two overs he was relieved by Baker who arrived late. With the score at 29 Col. Olivier was bowled all over his wicket by Wilson. Binning joined Jardine, and the field had an uncommonly lively time of it, both batsmen hitting freely all round the wicket, Jardine putting in some especially nice strokes to square leg. Binning though somewhat lucky at times managed to make 33 before be was bowled by a good one from Baker. Raikes took his place and set to work at once, driving Wilson to the boundary for 4, Jardine was by this time quite at home and knocked the bowling about in the most merciless fashion. Raikes didn't last very long, only just getting over double figures, when he placed one from Wilson into the safe hands of Macbeth. Reid partnered Jardine but failed to score, putting his leg in front of his wicket to a straight one from Wilson. Arthur filled the vacancy, and playing a steady game kept his wicket intact, while his partner made the runs. The two were together when the bell rang for tiffin, the score standing at 140 of which Jardine's share was 75. On resuming the game Macbeth was given a trial with the ball, but failed to get a wicket and Wilson was relieved. The change was fully justified by him bowling Arthur. Thesiger took his place, but failed to score, being stumped by Muirhead off Vines, Haiter was the next man, but only added a couple to the score, when he was well caught and bowled by Wilson. Stewart joined Jardine, but the latter batsman who had completed his century some time before and was now hitting at everything at last put one straight up in the air, which was held by Muirhead. The retiring batsman hud put together 137 by really first olass cricket. Hojel joined Stewart, but the innings was soon brought to an end by Henderson who brought off a good catch from a hot one from Stewart. The Gymkhana started their innings at 4-15 with Holland and Stephens to the bowling of Jardine and Raikes. Stevens after playing carefully for some overs was bowled by a ball which hit his pads and then polled slowly on to the wicket. Back, who joined Holland, was at once dismissed by a fine catch which Haiter brought off. Henderson took his place and commenced hitting at everything. With good effect too, for he put Jardine and Raikes all over the field. At length, however, he hit one a bit too lightly and was well caught by Jardine in the long field. Of the rest of the batsmen Vines and Scott and Holland managed to get into double figures, but the others failed miserably. Holland played careful cricket for his 28. The innings finally closed at five minutes to the time for 97. A good match thus ended in a win for the Byculla Club. The following are the scores:—

BYCULLA CLUB.

M R Jardine, c Muirbeads, b	137
Col Olivier, b Wilson	10
W B Binning, b Baker	33
G B Raikes, c Macbeth, b Wilson	11
M F Reid, b w b Wilson	0
S R Arthur, b Wilson	14
Surg-Capt Meyer, c Vines, b Wilson	7
The Hon P M Thesiger, st Muirhead, b Vines	0
F Haiter, c & b Wilson	2
R B Stewart, Henderson, b Wilson	10
Surg-Capt Hojel, not out	1
Extra	9
Total	235

GYMKHANA.

Capt Holland R I M, b Raikes	28
L B Stphens, b Jardine	2
Lt Back, R N, b Raikes	0
Lt Henderson R N, c Jardine, b Raikes	33
Lt Vines R I M, b Jardine	12
W B Scott, b Jardine	11
W Macbeth, b Raikes	3
S S Strong, b Raikes	0
M S Baker, b Jardine	0
C B Muirhead, run out	0
T W Wilson, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	97

THE following team has been selected by the selection committee of the Parsee Gymkhana to play against the Presidency XI on August 9th and 10th at Bombay; Messrs. B. D. Gagrat (captain), N. C. Bapasola, B. M. Billimoria, D. C. Daruwalla, E. R. Gazdar, D. D. Kanga, K. K. Kharas, A. H. Mehta, K. M. Mistry, D. E. Mody and D. N. Writer.

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA *VS.* MUNICIPALITY C. C.

THE above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Hindus by 7 runs. The game throughout was exciting, as the result was doubtful almost to the end. For the Municipality, Messrs. Gazdar, Choukar and Dadarkar entered double figures, and for the Hindus, Messrs. Masurkar and Khote's scores of 13 and 18 were very valuable. Subjoined are the full scores:—

P J HINDU GYMKHANA.

W L Masurker, b Kaka	13
V G Potnis, c Dhargelker, b Chonker	2
L S Bhandare, c Chamare, b Chonker	5
B J Joshi, c Kaka, c Chonker	0
C V Metha, l-b-w, b Chonker	6
D B Reoker, c Gazder, b Chonker	0
N K Khote, b Chonker	18
G W Bhandare, c Chamare, b Kaka	7
L B Gotasker, c Chonker, b Kirtiker	2
Sonavde, c Dhargelker, b Kaka	5
B V Shinker, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	60

MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.

Gayder, c Chunilal, b Sonavde	13
Nadia, c Bhandare, b Sonavde	2
D M Chonker, b Bhandare	13
Daroowala, b Sonavde	7
Kaka, b Bhandare	3
N B Daderker, b Bhandare	10
V N Chamare, not out	1
Vakharia, b Bhandare	0
G R Kiriiker, b Bhandare	0
Stewart, b Sonavde	0
Extras	4
Total	53

THE TUTORIAL M. CLASS C. C. *VS.* THE IMPERIAL C. C.

Last Saturday the Tutorials played with the Imperials, and suffered an unexpected defeat of 27 runs. This time the failure of the loosing side was due to the fall of several of the most reliable batsmen before they could contribute a substantial score to their lot. Notwithstanding this disaster, the Tutorials scored 71 runs against the fine bowling of their opponents. The only players that entered into double figures were Sanzgiri V. Shantaram and Framjee Seervai, who scored a dozen each to their share. The Imperials undoubtedly played excellent cricket, and their total fell short of a century by 2 runs. Badsha and Kala are to be congratulated for their faultless innings of 36 and 27 respectively. Badsha, as the name signifies, was really the badsha' of the game; several of his strokes were worthy of notice and his play on the leg was all that could be desired. Doctor, a Tutorial, bowled well, his analysis being 5 wickets for 25 runs. The following are the scores:—

IMPERIAL C CLUB.

Kaikhusru, b Doctor	15
Mehta, b Doctor	7
Panthaki, b Doctor	0
Taliarkhan, b Battliwalla	1
Badsha, b Kotwal	36
Mullan, b Doctor	5
Rao, st Postwala, b Kotwal	3
Kolah, c Cama, b Doctor	27
Doctor (capt), l-b-w Doctor	1
Dustoor, b Saher	2
Madan, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	98

TUTORIAL M CLASS C CLUB.

Saber, run out	5
Postwalla, b Badsha	4
F Doctor, c and b Mehta	5
S Mehta, b Badsha	5
V Shantaram (capt), c and b Mehta	11
Seervai, b Dustoor	11
Kotwal, b Taliarkhan	5
Battliwalla, c Palkhiwala, b Taliarkhan	7
Palkhiwala, b Taliarkhan	3
Vania, b Dustoor	0
Cama, not out	1
Extras	14
Total	71

TELEGRAPH *VS.* H. M. S. MAGDALA.

The cricket match played on Saturday between the Telegraph and H. M. S. Magdala resulted in a victory for the former by 40 runs. Neither side was fully represented. Alexander and Netscher for the Telegraph and Burne for the Magdala did well with the bat. Page captured 5 wickets for 2 runs, and Garwood 8 for 27. The following are the full scores:—

TELEGRAPH.

Netscher, b Garwood	22
Rozario, b Burne	0
Alexander, c Burne, b Garwood	33
Mason, c sub b Garwood	10
Page, c Vining, b Garwood	0
Pote, b Burne	5
Perkins, b Garwood	1
Chitts, b Garwood	0
Speechley, not out	8
Michael, b Garwood	2
Williams, c sub b Garwood	0
Extras	6
Total	87

H M S MAGDALA.

Garwood, c Pote, b Alexander	8
Vining, b Alexander	3
Burne, run out	18
Robertson, l-b-w, b Pote	6
Tucker, b Page	7
Gardner, b Page	2
Higgins, b Page	0
Hutchinson, b Page	0
Forteath, b Chitts	2
Reynolds, b Page	0
Robinson, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	47

ST. JOHN'S MISSION, UMARKHADI.

THE general report of this mission has just been issued, and reads as under:—Circumstances have led to the elapse of a considerable period since the publication of our last report. The departure to England of the priest-in-charge for six months in 1896, and additional work and occupation involved on his return, together with special demands made by the prevalence of the plague and by the building of a church on the mission premisses at Umarkhadi, have conspired to delay its appearance until now. Opportunity is taken to alter the time of the close of the financial year throughout the mission from December 31st to September 30th, as has always been the mode of reckoning in the case of the special Jewish Mission part of it. We thus in our present report render to our readers an account of the period between January 1st, 1896, and September 30th, 1897. At the same time it has been our endeavour, with the help of footnotes and otherwise, to bring up our information to the date at which we write (July, 1898). Our report will show that our work has continued during this period to increase and develop. Moreover, a beautiful church is rising in our midst (as already hinted), the noble gift of a liberal and anonymous lady-donor in England, who has conveyed her gift of £1,500 to us for the purpose through the Rev. Fr. Page. Looking to the finances of our mission, we feel it is time to press upon all sons and daughters of the church able to lend a hand in the matter, the absolute need and duty of extending to our mission a measure of support more adequate to its requirements than it has yet received. To put it pointedly, we may say that, outside of the Sisters' work (funds for which have been with great liberality mainly either given or raised by themselves), and excluding the medical work (which has been more or less self-supporting till lately), the monthly income which has been forthcoming from all sources for the maintenance of our whole work, including the support of two clergy, has reached little more than that which forms the stipend of a single A. C. S. Chaplain in the diocese, to say nothing of that of more highly-paid clergy. We mention this simply as a ready example to show the utterly disproportionate nature of our mission income. It would be difficult to describe the stint and difficulty through which the work has been carried on, in both its departments of evangelistic effort amongst Jews and Gentiles, up to the present stage of its existence; or the inconvenience caused to our mission-workers, who are often kept waiting for their monthly pay; or the difficulties and straits which still meet us day by day in the present. The result is that many parts of the work are carried on with far less efficiency than they might be, besides perpetual anxiety and barass being caused to those in charge of the work, who would be glad to expend their energies more directly and undistractedly in the spiritual work of the mission. As we pointed out in an appeal for our mission issued in England a couple of years ago,—The mission is one in which a 'little' help goes a 'long' way, since the mission commands much voluntary service. The priest-in-charge is able to give his services for only a maintenance. Its medical mission is self-supporting. The All Saints' Sisterhood give important and valuable assistance, mainly without cost. The premises in which the work is carried on are provided free of charge by the Cowley Fathers, who also contribute £70 per annum towards the carrying on of the mission. The work has the warm approval and sympathy of the Bishop of Bombay. The statements of accounts show that we have a small deficit of Rs. 128-8-1 to meet. In addition to this, outstanding bills for printing, and money lent by friends to meet present expenses, which has to be repaid, make us need some Rs. 300 more to put us straight at the present moment, and after this we ask in the future for the sustained wider support of churchmen, to aid in the better equipment and enlargement of our work. We would at the same time be careful to express our exceedingly great and heartfelt gratitude to those friends and helpers, whether clergy or others who by their kind liberality have enabled us to pursue our way onwards until now.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 2nd August, 1898.

The Signalling class will parade to-day and Thursday in Front of the High Courts, at 7 a.m. punctually, and at the Byculla Head-Quarters on Thursday after Dril .

The following Drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company, Fort Head-Quarters—To-day at 8-45 p.m. 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-Quarters—Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code or cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Restrictions on telegrams in Code or Cipper for and from West Indies transiting United States via Key west are removed except for and from offices in Cuba, San Domingo, Porto Rico, and Jamaica.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams in plain language can now be accepted for Santiago de Cuba via Bermuda and via Galveston Jamaica, but subject to censure and at sender's risk. Telegrams for other places in Cuba cannot be accepted by these routes.

Telegrams for Havana should be in Spanish or English.

Telegrams for places in Porto Rico other than San Juan cannot be accepted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st August, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	0	.. p.m.	...	...
Teheran	1	2	48 p.m.	...	15
Suez	1	2	15 p.m.	...	36

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st August, 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	41	...	1
" Karachi	..	18	...	4
" Madras	...	35	..	1

THE German Emperor held another of his series of spring reviews on the Tempelhof Common on the 10th ult. His Majesty dined in the evening at the officers' mess of the 2nd Dragoon Regiment of the Guard (the Empress Alexandra of Russia's Own), when he took the opportunity of unveiling the memorial to the late Major General von Bulow. The inscription on the memorial, which has been placed in the garden of the regimental barracks, is this: "The Emperor William II. to his deeply-lamented and unforgettable adjutant and faithful friend, Major-General von Bulow, Commander of the 21st Cavalry Brigade; born in Hamburg February 27, 1850; died in Darmstadt in consequence of a fall from his horse October 31, 1897." Herr von Bulow, the Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is a brother of the late major-general, attended the ceremony by the special invitation of the Emperor.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

SPAIN IN WAR TIME.

A LIGHT-HEARTED PEOPLE AT ITS PLEASURES.

A MADRID correspondent writes:—To believe the papers, Spain is in mourning, but this is a pure figure of speech. All over Spain popular amusementts go on as usual. Guitar-playing, castanet-rattling, bull-fights, and processions are in full swing as in normal times. The Saragossa railway never had such traffic as this week. The seats in the first, second, and third class carriages are not only filled, but passengers stand in a row between them. All are as gay as crickets, all want to read the catchpenny "extraordinarios," late editions of the papers that newsboys cry on platforms. The newsboy keeps silence about no war disaster or horror. Excursionists make their commentaries aloud. They pity Spain, they curse Sagasta, they call the Regent an ignorant Austrian, they abuse the Alphonsist dynasty, clamour about Carlos or the Republic, and then buy cakes and glasses of fresh water, laugh and talk about the bulls and toreadors who are to come out in the arena. Antonio Fuentes, Guerrita Bombeta, are the great attractions. They are present, and Cervera, Blanco, and the heroes of Santiago are in another atmosphere—out of sight, out of mind, when there is so powerful a diversion as the Pampeluna Corridas. The Civil Governor thought to respect the national mourning by forbidding, or at any rate adjourning, these grand bull fights, but the Town Council, hearing of his wish, protested. The hotels were thronged with tourists from all parts attracted by the corridas. The people might grow violently patriotic if their amusements were interfered with. When they learned that the Governor had yielded, they were transported with joy, and crowded into the Place of the Constitution to give him an ovation.

The fairs in the provincial towns of Spain are not less gay than in ordinary years. All night long there are illuminations, chatter, and laughter. The theatres and arena are crowded. Religious processions take place in the day time, and are as lively as the other shows. St. Iago is at present rather under a cloud for behaving so ill to Cervera, but in Navarre they say he did so because that Admiral fought for Alfonso XIII, and not for Carlos. By the way, the superstitious feeling attached to the number thirteen is greatly to the young King's disadvantage in the provinces. A religious procession in honour of St. Iago is beautifully picturesque, though nobody aspires to appear picturesque. Pilgrims are habited as when, centuries ago, they went to the Holy Land. The cockleshell is stitched as then on the pelerine, the pilgrim bottle is slung on the shoulder. They lean on crooked staffs tall as alpenstocks, and wear big crosses on their breasts. The fronts of the houses are decorated with tapestries, carpets, gaudy stuffs, dishes, and other brilliant wares. The balconies are thronged. Fans are flirted, castanets are rattled, guitars are thrummed. Cold water seems to intoxicate: So does the sight of the Spanish flag. It floats everywhere. It is borne by an ensign in front of the relics or the image that is borne processionally through the town. All go wild about it. All drop on their knees as the image passes with it archiepiscopal, canonical, and Franciscan following. The town officers are also in the procession, and in costumes that remind one of the Lord Mayor's Show. Some of them are old as the Moorish occupation, some were borrowed from Ghent and Bruges in the 16th century, and some were adopted when Philip V, brought Versailes fashions into Spain.

The light-hearted people who give themselves up to the impression of the moment have no idea what war debts are mounting up. Perhaps they remember that where there is nothing the King can make no seizure, nor the Americans either. The burden will fall on those who now enjoy sea breezes on the Basque, or French, or Portuguese coast. A couple of Spanish Marshals are in the highlands of Auvergne, and the President of the Senate and Cortes are at a watering place at the mouth of the Tagus.

FRENCH NAVAL INCREASE.

NAVAL STATIONS AND COALING DEPOTS.

THE Spanish-American war brings naval affairs to the front. M. Lockroy, having carried his plan of naval augmentation, now gives his attention to naval stations and coaling depots. He asked at the last Cabinet Council for 40,000*l*. a year now spent by the Colonial Office on roads and bridges, instead of on the coast defences for which it was given. He also asked for a sum of 1,600,000*l*. to improve and defend existing naval stations and to create a few others. M. Lockroy had a strategical map of the world to show, with notes furnished by naval experts. He obtained the sanction of the Council for his scheme, which has a world-wide character.

Dakar and Martinique figure in the Lockroy plan as essential to a defensive or offensive war against Great Britain or America or both. The possibility of hostilities is remote. Still, the Continent under Russian leadership wants to apply the Monroe doctrine to Europe. America, intoxicated by success, might become overbearing. In any case, there seems a danger of attempts to shift the political axis of the world. It is not pressing, happily. Still, France should be ready for no matter what, and not be found napping like Spain. At present her colonies are just as defenceless as Cuba and Manila. A squadron moving between Dakar and Martinique would command the narrowest part of the Atlantic, and intercept the trade lines between England and the Cape and South America. Martinique would be invaluable as a point of junction for squadrons bound for American waters or Cayenne. Fort de France and Dakar would be of vital importance when the Suez Canal closed. Dakar as it now stands could be seized upon at any moment. Its only defence is an old frigate, dismasted and roofed, and used as a forge and hospital. The guns are almost curiosities, so ancient are they. The defences of Fort de France all face seaward. They would be no good to protect that port from a British expedition, landed from Santa Lucia in the back country of Martinique. Cuba and Puerto Rico under the American flag might also be bad neighbours. M. Lockroy proposes to build new forts facing both ways, and to deepen and extend the harbour of Fort de France.

There are no good African ports between the Rock and Bizerta. The latter is being deepened, but it will take some years to turn it into a French Toulon. Meanwhile, it is expedient to turn Rachgoum, near Morocco, into a hornet's nest. There is an anchorage there only for small vessels such as torpedoes. Port Vendres is a good coaling station, but all the Corsican ports are also practically defenceless. A squadron moored at Ajaccio would be as much exposed as at sea. The Straits of Bonifacio are commanded by Italy, only the Corsican side having been neglected. In the Indian Ocean France has at Diego Saurez the makings of a Gibraltar and more, for she is at home everywhere in Madagascar. Diego Saurez might threaten Aden, Karachi, Bombay, and Ceylon. It is a marvellous position, and can lean on the Isle of Bourbon. The great Indo-China station is pointe St. Jacques, commanding Saigon, but it must be supported by another which has to be created. Noumea has also great capabilities, but they have to be developed.

It may be asked why M. Lockroy is so keen on the navy. He was in a naval expedition in his youth—that of Garibaldi to Marsala; but the genesis of his naval ideas is due to his having married Madame Charles Hugo. Every summer he went with her and her children to stay at Hauteville House in Guernsey. Being restless and of an inquiring mind, he visited Devonport, Portsmouth, and Chatham, and was bitten with the idea of naval expansion. M. Rouvier long stood in his way. He held that France could not keep up at once a great navy and a great army. M. Lockroy contended there would soon be no France if she did not do both. The war has served, in giving an object lesson, to bring round the Chamber to M. Lockroy. He made a statement of his views and requirements to-day to the Committee of Credits, but he dealt only with his scheme for naval improvement and augmentation, which is to cost six millions sterling. He urges the alteration of a number of existing vessels and the building of others, but the first part of his plan is so pressing that he asks leave to devote to it part of the grant for new ships. Ways and means will be later found to make up for this "virement." Meanwhile, the vessels to be remodelled can at once be sent into dry dock. The Committee seemed favourable.

THE trustees of Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle—or what remains of Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle—seem to be a little aggrieved that so many of the public appear to be under the impression that the building was underinsured, and they are therefore under the imputation of gross negligence. They say that the building itself and what was in it were fully insured. The 33,000*l*. talked about as the sum the place cost, and for which it is considered it should have been insured, included not only the building and all that was in it, but the land it occupies, and the reason they require now so much more than their policy will yield them is due to the increase in the price of materials and advance in the rate of wages. This has been stated before, but they complain that they cannot get it into people's heads. The whole of the front of the building is standing, and the side walls are also where they were, shored up with buttresses of timber. No doubt the great portico will come into the reconstruction, and possibly the side walls also, but the plan has not yet been decided on. A staff of workmen are, however, hard at work adapting the basement for the purposes of public worship.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1 1-2d. and upwards.

THE KAISER AT HOME.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF WILLIAM II.

A MAGNIFICENTLY got up and illustrated work has been published by Bong and Co., and edited by Herr George W. Buxenstein under the title of Our Emperor: Ten Years of the Government of William II. It is adorned with 413 illustrations. At the beginning is the Emperor's motto in facsimile: "Homo sum, humani nil a me alienum puto;" and many passages show that the Emperor William is really proud of being a modern monarch, although here and there the mystical trait in his character, his belief in his divine mission, and the "by God's grace" nature of his position do not quite agree with this. The volume has the drawback of most memorial works published in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. It is a continual song of praise. Yet the book is very interesting, for it practically contains almost everything relating to the Emperor and his Imperial consort's public and private life.

THE HOHENZOLLERNS ON DRESSING GOWNS.

The Emperor at home, as described in the book, will be pleasant reading even for those who do not quite agree with the spirit in which the book is written. Here is a passage: The clock is just striking seven. The Emperor comes out of his dressing room. Although it is still a wintry dark morning, the monarch has risen at six; from out of the gigantic wardrobes in which hang dozens of uniforms, Prussian, German, foreign, infantry, cavalry, artillery, naval (the Emperor is a five-fold Admiral), the general's undress uniform has been chosen to-day as usual. One garment is missing in the enormous wardrobes—the dressing gown. When once a manufacturer sent William I. a costly dressing gown, it was sent back to him with the laconic answer, The Hohenzollerns don't wear dressing gowns. And when the Emperor Frederick, as Crown Prince, visited a barracks unexpectedly and inspected some of the officers' lodgings, he remarked to the commander, Tell your lieutenants to wear out their dressing gowns before I succeed to the government. I am Field Marshal, and never possessed a dressing gown, and should not like to think I had one, and that my father might take me by surprise. Thus the Hohenzollerns are already early in the morning ready for service. Breakfast is taken in the Empress's room.

HUSBAND AND WIFE AT BREAKFAST.

Before their Majesties enter, let us look round a bit. A light room with two windows, brown panelled walls covered with mignotte coloured silk hangings, the ceiling, richly gilt, is beautifully painted—in the corners the allegories of female virtues, in the centre the advent of Spring. This Imperial room has not only a prominent place in history, but also in the history of art, for here hang the large world-famed paintings by Watteau, which are unique of their kind. Their Majesties enter the room. In the Emperor's household it is not as with so many German families, where the master of the house drinks his coffee alone because madam his wife is still in bed or vice versa. The Empress never denies herself the pleasure of sharing this morning meal, be it five or six o'clock, with her husband. Coffee and tea stand on the breakfast table, also eggs and meat. Their Majesties wait on themselves, the footmen and lackeys stand outside. Who can tell what thoughts are exchanged, what plans discussed, what questions ventilated between the husband and wife when alone together? But hark a pattering of little feet is heard. The door bursts open. The children are coming to say "Good Morning." Rays of sunlight enter the room. The lively, merry, natural children kiss their papa's hand and hug their mama in stormy embraces, relate their dreams, their little troubles over their lessons, and are as delighted with a piece of cake from their parents' table as if it were the most costly gift.

THE KAISER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

But the half-hour is over. The elder Princes have already hurried away so as to begin their studies punctually at eight in Castle Bellevue. Their Majesties now separate, the Empress accompanies the youngest Prince and the little Princess to the nursery, and the Emperor hastens away to his great and serious duties. He now begins his work. From the adjoining room in which Frederick the Great once dined with a few of his confidential friends, he summons his aides-de-camp du jour, generally two, and discusses with them the programme for the day. He then turns to his writing table. What piles of work lie there, private and official letters, petitions, reports from the Ministries, documents from the head administrative authorities, patients to be bestowed in army and navy, appointments for the civil service, &c. Some times in one single day three to four hundred documents arrive for the Emperor. What petitions, hopes, questions, and decisions there are hidden in such a pile of letters and documents. Only a part of them has been gone through when the Empress appears to fetch her husband for a drive. Towards ten o'clock the Emperor is again in his workroom, and now begin the reports and conferences. The Lord High Steward of the Household is the first. He reports about matters in the Royal Household, submits plans about alterations in the Royal castles and gardens., programmes for festivities and journeys, and brings applications for audiences. Then come the chiefs of the cabinets, of the civil, military, and naval cabinets. The large leather portfolios which accompany them show what fresh heavy work they bring. The civil cabinet alone receives yearly about seven thousand documents for the monarch. The military cabinet submits to the Emperor all the patents of the Prussian army down to the rank of captain, and the monarch signs them all personally. In the course of his ten years' government the Emperor has executed 85,000 orders for the military cabinet alone, and the work for the naval cabinet has also increased. Now the Ministers and State Secretaries come to make their reports.

THE KAISER'S CONVERSATION.

An interesting chapter of the book is that written, by the stage manager of the Royal theatre, Dr. Grube about the Emperor's relations to the theatre, about which his Majesty expressed himself of late in a long speech. According to Herr Grube, the Emperor speaks—except when he humorously makes use of the Berlin jargon—quite ready for print. He never stutters, never corrects himself, and never loses the thread, even in long periods. On the other hand, he is not long winded, nor is he what one would call a fine orator. He is always clear and to the point. His voice has a somewhat military tone; and when raised loudly has a strong metallic ring. It is a so-called "commanding" voice, but capable of great modulation. One always has the impression that every wordis the issue of the inspiration of the moment.

THE KAISER'S TASTE IN MUSIC AND LITERATURE.

The Emperor, who, as Crown Prince, often participated in private theatricals, has preserved his predilection for the stage. He is especially fond of Shakespeare, in whom be sees the prototype of a national poet. He also likes Calderon, Schiller Kleist and among modern poets he prefers those who treat of subjects relating to Germany in general and the Hohenzollerns in particular. This distinct and natural love for everything that is German took him also soon after his accession to Bayreuth. But William II. is by no means a Wagnerian in grain. He also loves older German music, as for instance the "Freischutz" and German chamber music. Next to German songs, he also likes to hear old Netherland songs, in whose fervent melodies he feels the kindred German pulsation. His favourite song is, as is known, "Wilhelmus von Nassawe de Held van duitschem Blod." He has also revived again the beautiful old military marches, which had almost fallen into oblivion. If the monarch shows in music a special taste for the historical element he does much more so as regards the theatre. The Emperor's endeavours are incessantly directed towards promoting in every way the national drama. He does not like the modern current in literature, which only paints in grey the misery in daily life, and seeks its triumphs in the representation of mere trifles.

NEARLY two years ago ex-Father McCabe made considerable senation by his book "Twelve Years in a Monastery," wherein he gave his own experiences of the monastic life. The book, it seems, has had a large run, and now the ex-monk has completed a work of a more comprehensive character, in which he describe the daily round of life in modern monasteries. Mr McCabe avoids controversial points. In fact, he treats his solemn subject in "a light and popular style," aiming at amusement as well as at edification. In another year or two, Westminster will afford an interesting theme to inquirers in Mr. McCabe's line; for a settlement of Benedictine monks is to be attached to the new Roman Catholic Cathedral. Westminster Abbey saw the last of its Benedictine monks on the 12th July, 1559, when Abbot Fecknam was turned out. Mr. McCabe's book will be entitled "Life in a Modern Monastery," and published early next September by Mr. Grant Richards.

M. BRISSON, the new French Premier, resides in a flat in a house of his own in the Rue Mazarin. His home is (says a Paris Correspondent) snugly bourgeois, and not very roomy. The piano of Madame Brisson, who is musical, takes up a good deal of space. Between it and the bookcases there is not much room. M. Brisson was at a loss for a room where his new Cabinet and the Under-Secretaries could meet. His dining-room was too small. It suddenly occurred to him that he had a flat to let. The dining-room table was sent up to it and lengthened out, and fifteen chairs were set round it. The meeting lasted from five to six. Through the open windows neighbours over the way were able to see the President and his Cabinet round the improvised Council-board.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Establishments

The services of Mr W L Harvey, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Gov of Bombay

The services of Mr J C E Branson, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept

Mr Denzil Ibbetson, C S I, of the Indian Sivil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Sir C J Lyall, K C S I., C I E, on the 14th instant

EXAMINATIONS

Surgn-Lieut Col G S A Ranking, Secy to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta is granted special leave for six months with effect from the 8th Aug 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

Capt W Haig, Indian Staff Corps, an Asst Commr of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (on furlough), is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, during the absence on special leave of Surgn-Lieut Col G S A Ranking

MEDICAL.

The services of Lieut V G Menzies, 8th Bombay Infy, are places temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Govt

Major H H Ozzard, Cantonment Magte, Ranikhet, is granted furlough for one year, partly in and partly out of India, under Article 340 a of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 4th April

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr Kashinath Shriram Jatar, an Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to be an Asst Commr of the 3rd class, substantive pro tempore, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 6th March, 1898

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 XXI of 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F E C Carr to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Mysore

Mr C Muirhead, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed to Officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr H Rainier on privilege leave, or untill further orders

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 2, dated the 4th January 1898, the services of the Honourable Mr J S Beresford, Chief Engr, 1st Class, are replaced a the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th July 1898

Mr N F McLeod, executive Engr, 1st Grade, North Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Eng, with effect from the afternoon on the 14th July 1898, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C G Palmer, C I E, or untill further orders

Corrigendum—In Public Works Dept Notification No 287 dated the 29th June 1898, replacing the services of Brevet Col J W Thurburn, R E, Executive Engr, 1st Grade, on return from field service, at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, for 7th June 1898, read afternoon of the 2nd June 1898

With reference to Notification No 221, dated 14th May 1898 Mr W P Godfrey, Depy Examiner of Accounts, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of Accountant, 1st Grade, Asst Examiner honorary rank, with effect from the 17th July 1898

Mr H Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an Asst Commr in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as First Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana and Chief Commr of Ajmere-Merwara, with effect from the 14th July, 1898.

The following substantive promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Dept, with effect from the 4th June 1898, to fill an existing vacancy: Capt W C R Stratton, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class Capt C H Pritchard, I S C, a Political Asst of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class Capt S H Godfrey I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, to be a Political Asst of the 1st class Capt A F Bruce, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, to be a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the date specified.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt H B Peacock, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd offig 1st class, and with effect from the 22nd June, 1898,—Mr W S Davis, an offig Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to offig Political Asst of the 2nd class Lieut C B Winter, I S C, an offig Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Asst of the 3rd class. Consequent on the grant of special leave to Captain J F Whyte, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd offig 1st class, and with effect from the 24th June 1898,—Mr W S Davis, an offig Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class Lieut C B Winter, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough, on medical certificate, to Capt L A Forbes, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd offig 2nd class, and with effect from the 27th June, 1898,—Lieut E Barnes, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major R H Jennings, R E, a Political Agent of the 3rd offig 2nd class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Jaipur, and with effect from the 1st July, 1898, Capt C H Pritchard, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class Capt P T A Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class Capt R I Kennion, I S C, an offig Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class Lieut A B Drummond, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr W S Davis, a Political Asst of the 3rd offig 1st class and with effect from the 3rd July, 1898.—Capt C J Windham, I S C, an offig Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class Lieut A L Jacob, I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class Consequent on the appointment of Mr H Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 14th July, 1898,—Capt P T A Spence, I S C an offig Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to offig Political Asst of the 1st class Capt C J J Windham, I S C an offig Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to offig Political Asst of the 2nd class Lieut A L Jacob, I S C an offig Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Asst of the 3rd class.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M E Monks, Post Master, Rangoon on furlough, is appointed to be Presidency Post Master, Madras, with effect from the 24th May 1898.

Mr J Bower Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, Madras is appointed to act as Presidency Post Master Madras, during the absence on furlough of Mr Monks, or until further orders

The services of Mr W L Harvey, offig Acct Genl, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept

Order.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt R E Grimston, 6th The Prince of Wales's Regt of Bengal Cavy, Aide-de-Camp to H E the Viceroy, to be Comdt of H E the Viceroys Body-Guard, vice Major J G Turner transferred to another appointment. Dated 22nd July 1898.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal staff,

To be Aide-de-Camp, Major C P Campbell, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, vice Capt R E Grimston, appointed Comdt of H E the Viceroys Body Guard. Dated 22nd July 1898

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the I S C with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India,

Lieutenant—John D'Oyly, Wiltshire Regt, offig wing officer, 19th Regt of Boy Infy.—4th July 1898.

Raymond Coape Smith, Gloucestershire Regt, offig Squadron Officer, 17th Regt of Bengal Cavy.—7th July 1898.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

With reference to G G O No 181 of 1898, Brigade-Surgn Lieut-Col A S Reid, M B, Indian Medical Service Bengal Estabt. 38th Dogra Regt of Bengal Infy, is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Kohat-Kurram Force, with effect from the date he assumed charge of his duties, vice Brigade-Surgn Lieut-Col W R Murphy, Indian Medical Service, on leave.

PROMOTIONS.

Indian Staff Corps.—Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as regtal commandant, Indian Army: Major A P Williamson.—26th April

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval—

To be Lieut-Col—Major H H Rose Heath.—24th July

To be Capt—Lieut D H Cameron.—23rd July

To be Lieut—Second-Lieut C L Norman.—22nd April

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Second-class Asst Surgn Alexander Robinson to be first-class Asst Surgn with effect from the 21st Jany 1898, vice first-class Asst Surgn C G S Jenkins, deceased

Jemadar Gurdat Sing to the Subadar and Havildar Narayan Nagle to be Jemadar, vice Krishnaji Jadao, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1898.

16th Regt of Bo Inf—Subadar Shaik Abdul Rahman to be Subadar Major and Jamodar Ratnu Salwi to be Subadar vice Raghu Kambli, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1898.

SPECIAL.

With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified: Lieut Col S C F Peile, Insp Genl of Police, Burma,—10th March 1897 Capt F H Eliott, Asst Commr, 2nd grade, Burma,—26th July 1898

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieut E G Henderson, R E and E W Brunner, R E Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Lieut H D Pearson, R E Asst Engr, 1st grade, Lieut P G Grant, R E Exec Engr, 4th grade

MARINE DEPARTMENT

promotions

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 2nd January 1898;

To be Chief Engr and to remain seconded which holding the appointment of Suptdg Engr, Mandalay

Mr John Andrews, Engineer

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion are made in the Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, traffic Dept, with effect from the 1st April

McElhinny Captain W J R E Class II Grade 3, Williams R C, Class II Grade 4 sub pro tem Prussia A B Stanley C E Taylor C L Class II Grade, Hales G Class III Grade 3

Mr E W Arundell, Supg Eng 3rd class, temporary rank and Junior Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railway, Nagpur, is granted furlough for sixteen months, under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th July 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H H Gahan, offig Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Junior Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Nagpur, with the temporary rank of Supg Engr, 3rd Class, with effect from the date on which he takes up the duties of the appointment and until further orders

Mr D W McPherson, Govt Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr F E Godfrey on privilege leave

Mr J Godfrey, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner Accounts Eastern Bengal State Railway, is placed in charge of the current duties of that office during the absence of Mr H Stuart on privilege leave

Mr J A Ryan, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is appointed Govt Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway

Mr C E Hubbard, Depy Examiner of Accounts, in charge of the current duties of the office of the Govt Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is transferred to the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts Bombay

Mr J A Anderson, Chief Engr, 3rd Class State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt from the forenoon of the 31st July 1898, under the provisions of Article 720 Civil Service Regulations

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The longest land flight of a carrier pigeon on record is from Lake Charles, in Louisiana, to Philadelphia, a distance of 1,300 miles, accomplished by the bird Sadie Jones. The fastest flight is that of a bird belonging to Mr. Whatton, of Newark, which covered 106 miles in 1 hour and 29 minutes.

According to "Cosmos," the Holy Office by a recent decree has condemned spiritualism, or at any rate, the practice of consulting the spirits of the dead by means of a "writing medium," after the manner of Mr. Stead. The decree does not pronounce on the nature of these communications, but merely declares them forbidden.

Professor Nernst, of the University of Gottingen, has recently devised a new filament for electric glow lamps. It is made of magnesia and rare earths and does not require a vacuum in the bulb. When cold it does not conduct the electric current and requires to be heated before it will conduct. The difficulty of heating it is the principal drawback to it, for the light is brilliant.

The United States Weather Bureau are making arrangements to plant signal weather stations at all the important points of the Caribbean Sea. Observatories have already been started at Kingston and Môle St. Nicolas in the Gulf. Reports by expert observers will be sent to Washington, and dispatches to Admiral Sampson and other commanders in Cuban waters. The West Indian storms are, it seems, more to be feared than Spanish guns.

The gold placers on the frontier of Brazil and French Guiana, which are claimed by both countries, and are now under the arbitrament of the Swiss President, lie chiefly at the head waters of the Oyakok, the Carsewene, and Counani rivers. The first prospectors of Carsewene, in 1893, found nearly 500 lbs. in gold in two months, and caused a "rush" to the district. In a year there were 10,000 people on the ground. Many died on the way, and more at the fields.

Como, which is celebrated as the birthplace of Alessandro Volta, the inventor of the Voltaic pile, popularly known as the "galvanic battery," or, in other words, the discoverer of electricity as generated by chemical actions, will have an electrical exhibition next year from 15th May to 15th October. An Electrical Congress will also be held there, and probably many electricians from different parts of the world will take the opportunity of visiting that beautiful locality.

The new light weight uniforms of the United States Army for service in the tropics are of brown duck woven from special yarn. The jackets, like English shooting coats, are single-breasted with five buttons, the backs plaited, and the belts detachable. There are two large pockets on each side held by button-flaps, for carrying a day's rations at need. The colours of the facing are for the artillery red, the cavalry yellow, the infantry blue. The duck is shrunk by steam so that soldiers can wash their uniforms.

Professor Giampietro, of the University of Pavia, has invented an aerial ship consisting of an immense hollow cylinder of aluminium, like a cigar in shape, and rigged above like a three-masted sailing ship. There are also aero-planes, or rather great wings, and aerial screws projecting from the sides. A car is hung underneath. The sails on the masts are for driving and steering the vessel, the side wings for rising and sinking without the use of ballast. The side screws are also for propulsion and steering. It looks well on paper.

The Spanish submarine boat Peral recently tried at Cadiz, ran on the surface at a speed of six knots, and sank entirely beneath the surface, remaining down six minutes—a very moderate performance. The trial lasted three hours and a half, the vessel being submerged most of the time with only her tower and air-pipe above the surface. La Ilustracion Espanola said of the occasion "It is a day of glory for the inventor (Senor Peral) and of prestige for Spain. The fact shows how far behind the Spaniards have dropped in such matters.

Dr. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division of the United States, recently delivered a lecture on The Axe as the true preserver of the forest, by which he means that a judicious use of the axe in felling trees under the direction of skilled foresters is the right way to utilise forests. It is the way adopted in Germany, where some 11,000,000 acres of forest are under a State Department, and 20,000,000 in private hands. All of these forests are very profitable to their owners, thanks to scientific management. Dr. Fernow suggests that exhausted lands should be planted with trees.

The Italian Anthropological Institute of Dr. Giuseppe Marina at Leghorn is designed to make the study of anthropology popular. It embraces measurements and observations of the mind, as well as body, and deals with racial questions. For a moderate fee any person can be examined anthropologically by the newest methods, mentally or physically, and as a careful record is kept, he can have the examination repeated when he likes. The results obtained will prove serviceable to science. Lectures and periodicals on the subject of anthropology will be published. Hygiene will have a prominent place. Dr. Marina will send a descriptive circular of his institution to anyone addressing him at Livorno, Italy.

The scheme for an overland telegraph from Cairo to Cape Town is not an original idea of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, but he seems destined to realise it. The first on record to propose it was Colonel Grant, who, in 1876 submitted a project to the Brussels Geographical Congress for joining Khartoum to Delagoa Bay by wire, thus connecting Cairo to Cape Town, for lines then existed from Cairo to Khartoum and from Delagoa Bay to Cape Town. Colonel Grant, knew the country from his travels, and proposed to run the line along the Nile to Lakes Victoria and Nyassa. Sir James Sivewright also advocated a similar scheme while in the employment of our Post Office before he went to the Cape.

Much waste of time, thought, and money has taken place over the question of the telephones. It is really a very simple matter, and there is only one satisfactory solution possible for it, namely the acquisiton of the entire telephone system by the State. This plan has been adopted by the Continental nations, who have shown much more practical wisdom than we have in dealing with this invention. Partly owing to our habit of fostering individual enterprise we have blundered in this business, which is not suited for individual enterprise, or monopolies, municipal or otherwise, here and there. It lies in the nature of the telephonic system, that like the telegraph, it should be one whole and under a single management, which can only be the State, as in the case of the telegraph to which the telephone is, properly speaking, an adjunct. The Post Office—or the Government of the day—erred in not acquiring the telephone when it was offered them at the beginning for a small sum, and they have since erred in not taking an earlier opportunity of purchasing it. Notwithstanding their costly experience in purchasing the telegraphs from the private companies the Post Office have committed the same mistake again, which a very little foresight would have saved them from.

On Sunday, June 26, a district to the south of Manchester was visited by a thunderstorm which was remarkable for its accompaniment of heavy hail. The storm came from the same quarter as the cool surface wind, viz. north-east, and reached its height about 2.15 p.m. Preceded by a lull in the heavy rain, hail, accompanied by lightning, began to fall, and continued to do so for five minutes. The most noticeable fact was the peculiar shape of the hailstones. These were conical in shape, about 1-2 inch long, and 3-8 broad in widest part. In longitudinal section they showed (a) opaque white bands; (b) clear, colourless bands; (c) semi-opaque bands, dotted with more opaque portions. All of those examined agreed in possessing transparent portions at the 'vertex' and 'base.' On making a transverse section through one of the opaque bands, it was seen to consist of (a) narrow clear channels intersecting the surface; (b) opaque masses, many of a uniform size, separated by the above-mentioned clear, transparent channels. The general appearance of this transverse section inclined one to regard the stone as built up of a number of conical spicules, with their vertices pointing towards the vertex of the stones. This was confirmed by the fact that one of the stones, whilst melting, was squeezed between the thumb and finger, and immediately fell apart into three distinct spicules.

In an unclassified plant, probably indigenous to the everglades of Florida, exists one of the most perfect antidotes extant for the various forms of the morphine habit. It is known by the name of husa, and is of a dirty, whitish-green colour, about two or three inches long. It has at its summit a ball-like, white formation. Where the flower should be, this is hard, slightly lobulated, and is to all appearances like a small cauliflower. It grows in clumps in moist, shady places, particularly on the hammocks at the roots of the cabbage palms. It is of a low order of plants, above the mosses; it is, I believe, a cryptogam. It is possibly indigenous to the everglades, for I hunted for it in vain in many large hammocks in Florida. From Dr. McGregor I learned that it is a perfect antidote for all snake bites, stings of insects, &c.; also an antidote for narcotic poisons. It is the most diffusible stimulant known, acting immediately. I have subjected the plant to various tests, and found it an infallible cure for the opium habit. It takes the place of opium or morphine. Supporting the patient fully, it is sedative but not narcotic. It produces slight elation, but no somnolent effect. To use the illustration of one physician who cured himself of the opium habit with it, a habit of twenty three years' standing, one who was using forty grains of morphine sulphate daily: "It makes a man feel just as easy and comfortable as one feels after a satisfying meal. As soon as I learned its properties, I sent some of the husa plant to several doctors I knew who used morphine; they one and all pronounced it 'a perfect success.' I have never known of a failure when the patient wanted to be cured. In the hands of a careful physician, this remedy will be found efficient in the worst cases of drug addiction."

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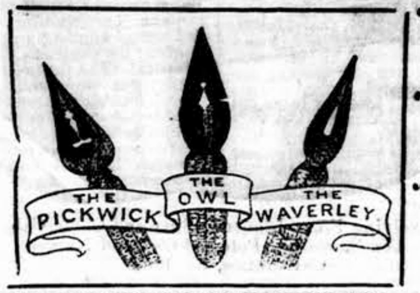

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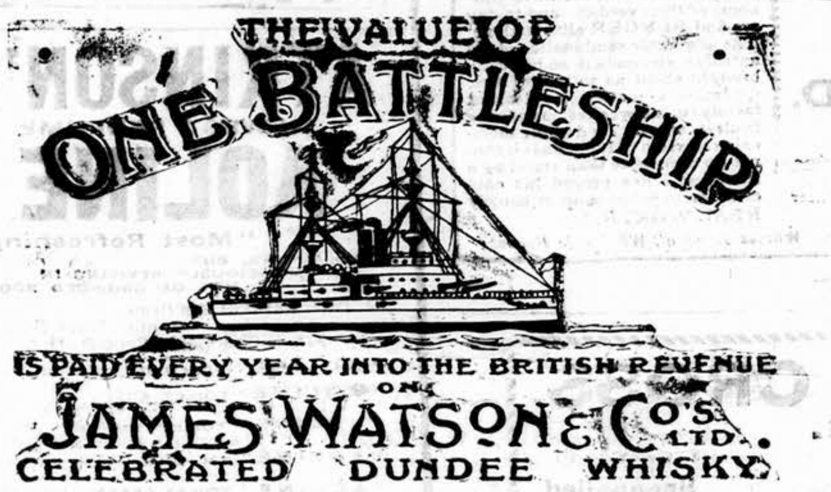

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made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water.

IN PINT PACKETS. FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY, &c. &c.

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Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE. There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

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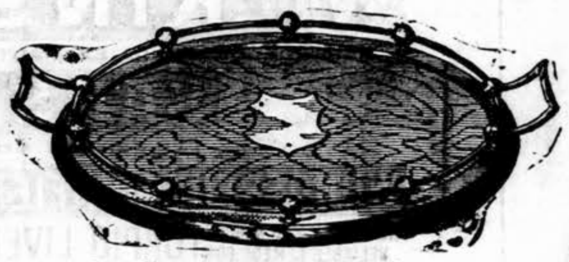
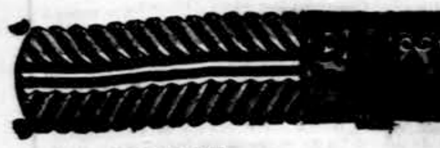


Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

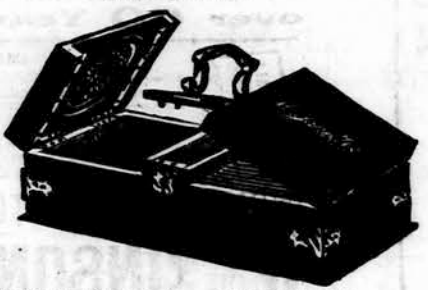
Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.



SMELLING FLASK 8601

Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2

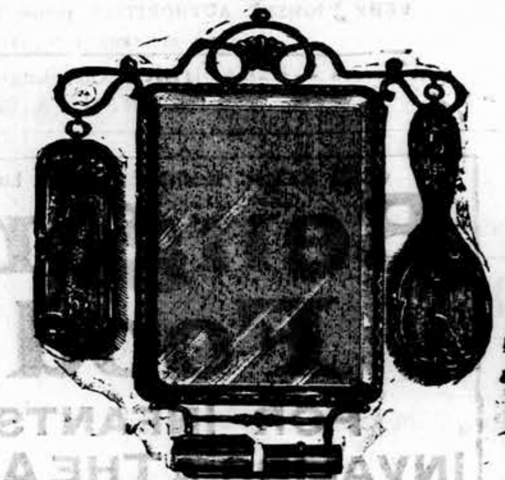


Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.

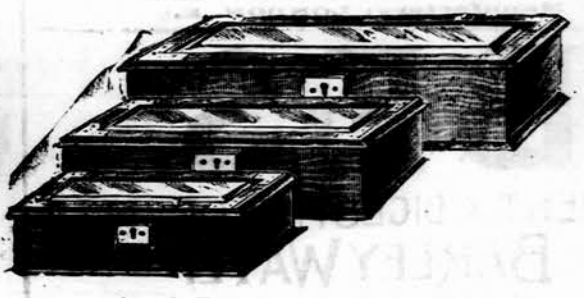
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.

Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.

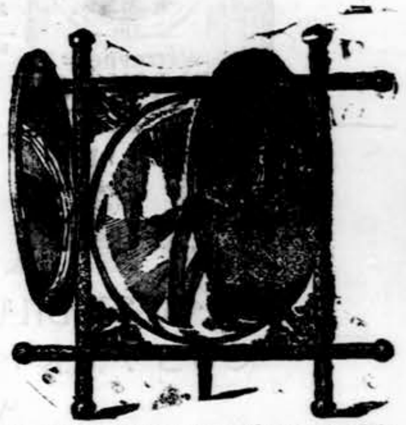
Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, illustrated, Rs. 80.



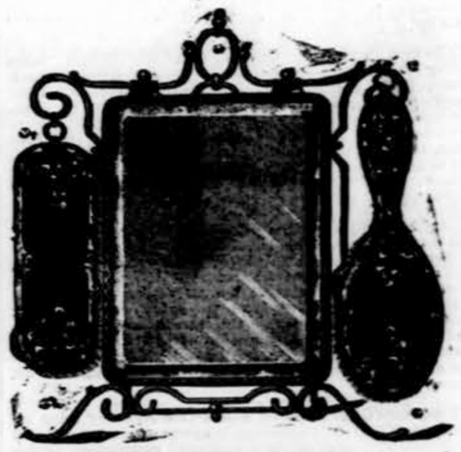
Giltand Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match and Match Holder, Rs. 38.



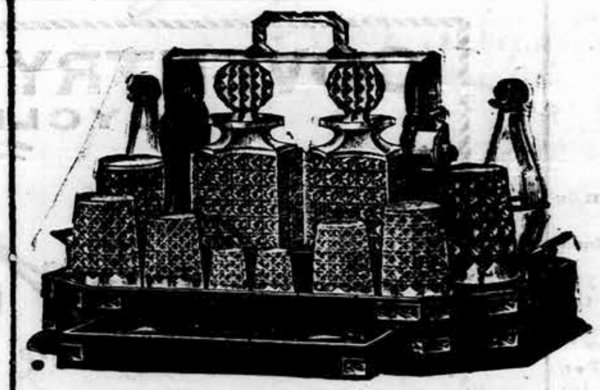
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Size. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame. Rs. 55.



Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.

Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Chess Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

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